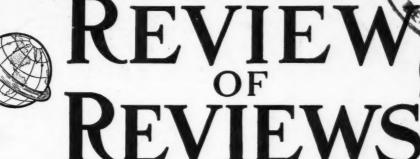
# THE AMERICAN



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

**APRIL**, 1911

Uncle Sam on Police Duty
Mexican Unrest and Its Causes
The People's Primaries in Chicago
Reciprocity, Lumber, and Conservation
The Southern Confederacy's Semi-Centennial
Ungraded and Underfed School Children
American Opera on American Themes
The Serious Bernard Shaw
The Roosevelt Dam

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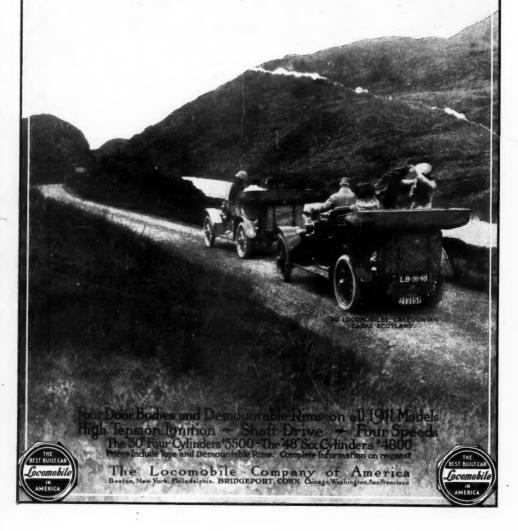
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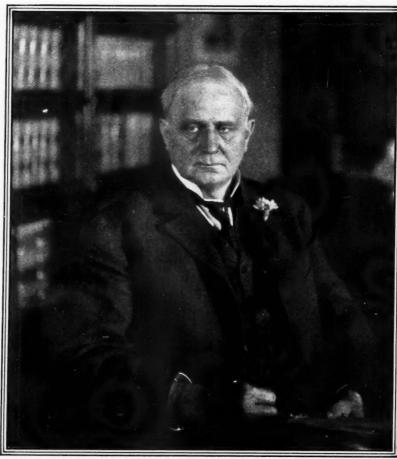
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TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Mexico and Philippines. Canada, \$3.50 a year; other foreign countries, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to find orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City



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# HON. CHAMP CLARK-NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

The choice of the Democratic members of the Sixty-second Congress for Speaker of the House is the Hon. Champ Clark, who for many years has represented the Ninth Missouri District. Mr. Clark was born in Kentucky sixty-one years ago. His name is a shortening of his mother's family name (Beauchamp). His education was obtained in the public schools, at Kentucky University, at Bethany College, and at the Cincinnati Law School. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Clark became president of Marshall College in West Virginia, but he soon returned to the profession of the law, removing to Missouri and engaging in practice at Bowling Green in that State. He became prosecuting attorney of Pike County in 1885 and four years later was sent to Congress from his district. With the exception of two Congresses,-the Fifty-second and the Fifty-fourth, -Mr. Clark has served continuously in the House for the past twenty-two years and last fall was reëlected to the Sixty-second Congress. In the second session of the Sixtieth Congress and in the Sixty-first Congress he was minority leader of the House. For many years he has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1904 he was permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Clark is famous in Congress for his wit and readiness in debate, for his knowledge of American history, and for his suavity and self-control under all circumstances.

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. XLIII

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1911

No. 4

# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

years on April 12 since the firing upon Fort The heroic men of fifty years ago, whether Sumter, which is usually regarded as the Federal or Confederate, will survive in our opening act of the great war. Last month, at history as typical sons of America. Their formed conspicuous hazards in the game. pen of the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of One of President Taft's fellow-sojourners at Washington, who served in the Confederate

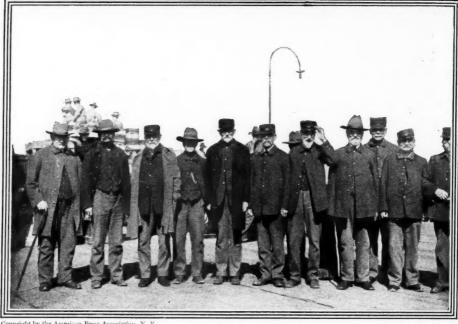
Fifty years ago last month Abra- respect than is always shown to the son of ham Lincoln was inaugurated Abraham Lincoln, and to Lincoln's present at Washington. It will be fifty Republican successor in the White House. Augusta, Georgia, the President of the United resemblances will seem far more striking than States was enjoying a few days of recreation their differences. We are glad to present to on a golf course, where Confederate rifle pits our readers this month an article from the Augusta was the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Army and whose pen-pictures of that period himself a Republican who had seen service as we have illustrated with original Confederate Secretary of War, and son of the first Repub-photographs which have never before been lican President. No guests could have been made public. Accompanying this article is a treated in Georgia with more kindliness and strong presentation by Rear-Admiral Chad-



PRESIDENT TAFT AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA, LAST MONTH

(Directly in front of President Taft is Secretary Norton, who retires on April 4)

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VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR FROM THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, WATCH-ING THE EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FROM FORTRESS MONROE ON MARCH 14. DESTINED FOR THE MEXICAN FRONTIER

navy in the great struggle.

Pensions study and thorough discussion. There is one are the sons of Confederates. phase of the pension question that is not often emphasized, yet it deserves to be stated in a spirit of candor. So far as the Northern serves National should remember that the South-States are concerned, large pension payments

The South DeServes National should remember that the SouthConsideration ern States to-day are not only

wick of the services performed by the Federal small. The annual pension bill for the veterans of '61-5 affects the South somewhat as if it were paying each year,—year after year,— In the closing hours of the Sixty- a substantial war indemnity as punishment first Congress, early last month, a for a devastating struggle entered upon half bill greatly increasing the aggre- a century ago. It is probably true that if the gate amount of pension money paid to Union Federal veterans now surviving could by their veterans, which had passed the lower House, own free will extend the pension system to the and was about to pass the Senate, was de-survivors of the Southern armies they would feated upon a point of order raised by Sena- be heartily glad to do it. Several of the Southtor Lodge, of Massachusetts. The country is ern States have recently increased very wholly generous in its attitude of mind to- greatly the amounts paid by them to survivward the survivors of the war that began ing Confederate veterans, and in these cases, fifty years ago. It does not follow, however, —as recently in the Tennessee Legislature,—that new pension laws, carrying large appro-Republicans and sons of Union soldiers are as priations, ought to be passed without careful ready to appropriate these necessary sums as

involve no economic waste or drain. The caring for Confederate survivors but are at money is collected from the people by taxa- the same time contributing toward the paytion and is paid back, somewhat unevenly, to ment of Federal pensions in the North a the communities from which it is drawn. much larger sum than they are able to devote The South, however, is not affected in this to the welfare of indigent Confederates. We way. The number of Federal pensioners have no remedy of any kind to propose for a living in the Southern States is comparatively situation that the South itself bears with

dignity, and with few protestations. But the South as a region has not thus far in our history profited quite so much as have New England and the North and West by reason of federal policies, whether economic or otherwise. Happily, sectionalism has to a great extent disappeared, whether considered from the standpoint of sentiment or from that of public policy. The great resources of the South have not as yet had so high a degree of development as those of most other parts of the country. There are many good reasons of statesmanship, as well as of right feeling, which should actuate us in doing as much for the South henceforth as we have heretofore done for the North and the West. The spirit of self-help is fully aroused in the South, and the Commercial Congress held last month at Atlanta gave expression to the sort of energy and optimism that must result in colossal achievements in the early future. Southern agriculture is at the beginning of a great revival. Southern water-powers are being developed, and cotton mills are rapidly increasing in their number and their output. Southern education is advancing all along the line under the difficulties involved in provid- Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington whole has done only a little of what it ought to do for Southern schools. As for Southern and the future is bright.

ing 228 and the Republicans 162. Inasmuch other standing committees. as the new Democratic seats have been gained in Northern districts heretofore Republican, it is obvious that the Democrats of longer experience in the House are for the most part from the South and from certain stable Demo- time that Mr. Champ Clark was selected as cratic communities like New York City. Speaker. This committee has been busy Thus the Speakership will be accorded to the during the past month in arranging the com-Hon. Champ Clark, who has seen twenty mittee assignments which it will be prepared years of service as a member from Missouri, to submit for final approval to a full caucus and who is a very typical American citizen. of the Democratic majority on April 1, just Mr. Clark is a man of upright and straight- before Congress convenes. While there is no forward personal qualities, genial and concilia- warrant for supposing that chairmanships tory in his manners, and broadly patriotic in will be assigned as a matter of course to the his sentiments. Next to Mr. Clark the most men who in the last Congress served as rank-



HON. OSCAR UNDERWOOD, OF ALABAMA ing schools for two races. The country as a (Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Democratic floor leader)

agriculture, it will flourish because of the ad- influential man in the new Congress will be vantages afforded by superior climate and the the chairman of the Ways and Means Comrelatively low price of land. The foundations mittee, Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Birof Southern prosperity are now laid firmly, mingham, Alabama. He has already served sixteen years continuously in the House and has been the ranking minority member It so happens that we shall have of the great committee of which he now Statesmen at a fairly good prospect of hearing becomes chairman, succeeding the Hon. Sefrom Southern statesmen in the reno Payne, of New York. The committee near future. On the fourth day of the pres- over which Mr. Underwood presides has ent month of April the Sixty-second Congress a new importance because the Democrats will assemble in special session, and it will have agreed to transfer to it the authority organize with a Democratic majority of hitherto exercised by the Speaker of the sixty-six, the Democratic members number- House to select the members of all the

> The Ways and Means Committee Leaders in was appointed by a Democratic the New Congress caucus in January, at the same



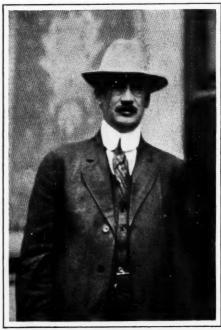
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A SNAPSHOT OF MR. HENRY, OF TEXAS

ing minority members, yet doubtless there will be a tendency to recognize important previous service by giving chairmanships to those Democrats who have heretofore had senior party rank on their respective committees. Next to the Ways and Means Committee it is permissible to regard the Rules Committee as exercising a greater power than any other. It seems generally understood that the Hon. Robert Lee Henry, of Texas, is to be chairman of that committee. Mr. Henry has served continuously during the past seven terms, and is an excellent parliamentarian, although the Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, has a wider reputation as an authority upon rules and procedure than any other Democrat in the House. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, is said to be slated for the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations; and the Democratic caucus had resolved that the Rules Committee should not be made up of men holding posts at the head of other great committees. Mr. Fitzgerald, who is still under forty, is beginning his thirteenth year of continuous service in the House from a Brooklyn district; and if, indeed, it is to fall to his lot to succeed Mr.

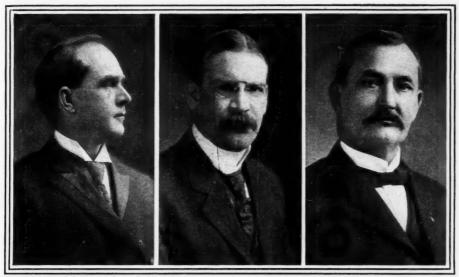
Tawney in dealing with the great supply bills that aggregate a thousand million dollars a year his responsibilities will be heavy.

When once the session opens it Tariff will be the Ways and Means Committee upon which the country's attention will be chiefly focused. This is because the extra session is called for the sake of dealing with questions that must first be considered and reported upon by the committee that deals with revenue matters. On March 4, at the conclusion of the session, the Sixty-first Congress having reached the end of the term for which it was elected, President Taft issued a brief proclamation calling upon the new Congress to assemble at noon on April 4. His proclamation recited the fact that the agreement with Canada regarding reciprocal tariff legislation had made it the duty of the President to use his best efforts to make the arrangement operative; and since the House had passed the desired bill but the Senate had not reached a vote, it was thought by the President that an extraordinary occasion had arisen which justified the calling of a special session. There was no desire on the part of the leaders of either House, or of either party, for this early meeting of the Sixty-second



From the American Press Association, N. Y.

MR. FITZGERALD AS SEEN LAST MONTH



Photographs copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington MR. HENRY, OF TEXAS MR. FITZGERALD, OF NEW YORK MR. ADAMSON, OF GEORGIA THREE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS WHO WILL BE PROMINENT IN THE NEW CONGRESS

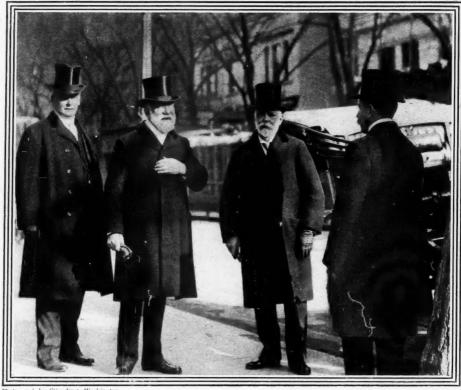
of the term, all necessary business was completed, and the session adjourned.

The reciprocity treaty had made

Congress. Several matters of great public dent Taft on January 26. The message stated interest occupied the time of the Senate so in a strong and convincing manner the that it seemed almost impossible to adopt broad reasons for closer trade relations with the appropriation bills before the 4th of our neighbors who share with us this develop-March. But by tremendous effort and ing continent. There was every presumption several all-night sessions in the last week in favor of the treaty's ultimate acceptance.

But President Taft's special mes-

Making Political sage had not intimated any reasons History of emergency, requiring Congresits appearance as a surprise to sional action without the usual processes of Congress. Every one knew, of consideration in committee and debate course, that an agreement of this kind was in upon the floor of each House. A great trade process of negotiation. In his regular mes- agreement of this kind, though a diplomatic sage at the opening of the session, Mr. Taft affair while in the process of negotiation, had referred to the negotiations and had in- becomes thereafter as much a matter of formed Congress that they were to be re-legislation as any other tariff or revenue sumed at Washington in the month of Janu- measure. It must be remembered that ary, having been postponed in November at many things had happened since reciprocity Ottawa. There was nothing in the message negotiations had been originally begun. to suggest the idea that the January negotia- For one thing, there had been a national tions could result in the completion of a great election, in which the party in power had reciprocal tariff measure in time for its adop- been decisively beaten, the tariff question tion by Congress in a session which must have being the foremost issue. The Republicans, accomplished its principal work during Febru- in the Presidential campaign of 1908, had ary. But it had so happened that two promised a thorough-going revision and recabinet ministers came from Ottawa as repreduction of the tariff. The country had taken sentatives of the Canadian Government early them at their word. In a special session in January, and they worked upon the treaty called for that purpose just two years ago, in direct relation with Secretary Knox. the Republicans had enacted the Payne-These men of high authority made progress Aldrich tariff, which they offered as a full rapidly and signed the document on January solution of the tariff problem for at least ten 21. This trade agreement was transmitted years to come. The Administration had to the Senate in a special message from Presi- accepted the work of Congress, and had com-



CANADIAN MINISTERS AS RECIPROCITY ENVOYS AT WASHINGTON, BEING ESCORTED TO CALL ON PRESIDENT TAFT BY TWO OF THE AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS

(From left to right, Hon. Chas. M. Pepper, of the State Department; Hon. William Patterson, Canadian Minister of Customs; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, and Hon. Chandler Hale, of the State Department)

tariff in a spirit of extreme hostility. Nego- action in immediate modification of the extiations for a reduced reciprocal tariff between isting tariff. Thus it happened that an agree-Canada and the United States had been en- ment which under other circumstances might tered upon from the standpoint of the Payne- have been most opportune, and which had Aldrich tariff as a permanent enactment.

Changed tory in the Congressional elec-Conditions tions of November, 1910, changed the situation entirely. The Democrats had accepted a mandate from the country to

mended it to the country with much lauda- with their proposed revision of the tariff as tion. But the Democrats and the insurgent a whole. The Republicans, moreover, were Republicans had criticized the Payne-Aldrich not prepared in either House for any kind of much to commend it from the standpoint of the nation's larger policies, was urged upon The sweeping Democratic vic- Congress at a very inconvenient moment.

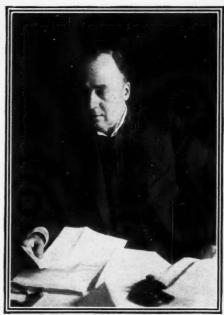
President Taft had persuaded The President's Urgency himself that its immediate acceptance would be an important overhaul the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Under victory for his administration and a good these circumstances, a reciprocal tariff agree- thing for the country. By arguments adment with Canada had to be considered from dressed to individual Senators, and by daily the standpoint of proposed changes in the announcements through the newspaper corregeneral tariff system, rather than from that spondents, President Taft brought himself of the Payne-Aldrich act. The Democrats to an attitude of mind that had not been might reasonably have asked to be allowed suggested in his message. He declared that to consider the reciprocity agreement next if the agreement were not passed he would winter at the regular session in connection call a special session of the new Congress.

As matters stood, it was doubtful whether measures already pending and far advanced could be acted upon in the brief period remaining. The Democrats in the House, under the lead of Mr. Champ Clark,-desiring to avert an extra session and willing also to put the Republican majority in a difficult position,-promptly declared themselves in favor of the reciprocity agreement. Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, a Republican tariff reformer, took the lead as against the great majority of the House Republicans, including Speaker Cannon and the chief members of the Ways and Means Committee. It was necessary to secure a special rule under which the bill ratifying the agreement could be reported to the House and voted upon without amendments or real debate. It seemed impossible to obtain such a ruling. Everything turned upon the action of Mr. Boutell, of Illinois, of the Rules Committee, who had usually been relied upon to act in harmony with Speaker Cannon. Mr. Boutell, however, had lost his seat in Congress and was serving his last term. It also happened that he was an earnest applicant for an appointment at the hands of President Taft. Mr. Boutell was persuaded to favor the spe-



THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOW BECOMES THE STAR PERFORMER

(From the Jersey Journal, Jersey City)



opyright by Pach Bros., N HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX, SECRETARY OF STATE (Who brought the reciprocity negotiations to a quick completion)

cial rule; and so reciprocity was passed through Even the Republicans of the House who felt the House without being read or considered, constrained to vote for the agreement under His excellent services in Congress and as a these circumstances were very far from being public man have been promptly recognized pleased with the alternative that had been by his appointment as minister to Portugal. forced upon them. In the Senate there were no rules that could be taken advantage of, and there was no sentiment whatsoever in favor of an immediate vote upon the Canadian treaty. The McCall bill was allowed to be held back by the discussion of other measures. The Finance Committee was willing to have the measure reported without recommendation; but it was evident that there was a tacit understanding in the Senate that the bill should not reach the point of serious discussion. Not until the very last did the Senators believe that the President would call an extra session, in case all the appropriation bills were passed. Mr. Taft had, however, committed himself too definitely to be persuaded to change his mind, and so the extra session was duly called.

> It would be idle to predict what the special session will do. In the call for the session, Mr. Taft mentioned no urgent business except the reciprocity agreement. By a parliamentary slip in the closing moments of the session, the Tariff Commission bill, which had passed both houses, failed to become a law. Presi-

and wages, would like to have changes of the tariff that would diminish the cost of living. The farmers are quite generally opposed to Canadian reciprocity unless accompanied by cheaper than under the existing schedules.

dent Taft will probably ask Congress to make who is the author of the clause in the Paynethe Tariff Commission a fact, and he would Aldrich bill under which Mr. Taft's present naturally prefer that Congress should not Tariff Board is at work. Senator Beveridge deal at this time with any of the tariff sched- also led in the discussion of the Lorimer case ules. If the Tariff Commission were set at by virtue of the fact that he was the one work it would be prepared by December to Republican member of the investigating comsupply Congress with a great mass of infor-mittee who reported adversely to the retenmation on designated topics. It should be tion of his seat by Senator Lorimer. The remembered that Congress increased the ap- debate was exhaustive, and the final vote propriation for the existing Tariff Board, and resulted in 46 Senators voting in favor of that Mr. Taft added to this board two mem- Lorimer and 40 Senators voting against him. bers, namely, Mr. Howard, of Georgia, a re-Some of those who voted for him evidently tiring member of Congress, and Professor believed that he was entitled to the benefit of Page, of the University of Virginia. Professor any doubt. The exact question, however, at Emery, and Messrs. Sanders and Reynolds, issue was not whether Mr. Lorimer himself had already accomplished a great deal of had done anything wrong, or whether he work. If the Tariff Confinission bill passes, should be expelled. It was simply a question these five men will be named as the com- whether or not the Illinois Legislature had missioners. They will have enlarged prestige conducted a valid election. Senators Root, and authority, but otherwise will be doing the Beveridge, and others, showed plainly that very work to which President Taft has al- the action of the Springfield Legislature had ready assigned them. Inasmuch as Mr. Taft been tainted by bribery and corruption. proposes to deal with the tariff in a strictly Several of the Senators who voted in favor of non-partisan fashion, the Democrats may Lorimer reached the end of their terms on think it well to pass the reciprocity agreement March 4. A number of those who come in as and perhaps the commission bill, and leave new Senators will be likely to take the view further tariff work until December. It is held by the forty,-the kind of view that natural, however, that they should seek to would be unanimous in the English House of gain as much party prestige and advantage as Commons or in the parliamentary bodies of they properly can from the opportunities that any other country in the world. Nothing the Republicans have put in their hands. The whatever is to prevent the question from combusiness interests of the country would prefer ing up again, inasmuch as this is not a matter a short session, regardless of achievements. of putting Mr. Lorimer on trial for an offense, Business men desire fixed conditions and but of deciding whether or not the United otherwise take little interest in the tariff, one States Senate will condone such proceedings way or the other. But the consuming public, as those at Springfield. A case of this kind as represented by the classes drawing salaries is only settled when the right view prevails.

Popular Elec- The debate on the popular election of Senators was of more than usual interest and ability. For other tariff changes that will make clothing many years the House of Representatives has and various articles that farmers buy much favored an amendment to the Constitution. while the Senate itself had never before allowed the question to be reported out of the There were long debates in the Judiciary Committee. Senator Borah led The Senate during the closing weeks the fight in favor of popular elections with In the Senate during the closing weeks the light in the Senate during the closing weeks the light in the Senate during the closing weeks the light in the Senate during the closing weeks the light in the Senate during the closing weeks the light in the Senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the closing weeks the light in the senate during the senate duri case, upon the direct election of Senators by speech upholding the present plan was by the people, and upon the Tariff Commission. Senator Root. If an amendment had not President Taft's insistence upon the Canadian been brought forward involving the question agreement had resulted in the virtual aban- of federal regulation and control of elections donment of the Tariff Commission bill. The within the States, the general proposition in group of "insurgent," or rather "progressive," favor of directly electing Senators would prob-Senators determined, however, to secure the ably have prevailed. A two-thirds majority passage of the commission bill, and they were was required, and the vote was 54 in favor successful. The measure was in charge of and 33 against. It is expected that in the Senator Beveridge, who has for years been the Senate as reconstituted this measure will sponsor of the tariff-commission plan and easily pass, and then it will go to the States



HON. CHARLES D. HILLES, THE NEW SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

deal of experience of direct popular action in somewhat radical methods of democracy. various forms. Among the Senators the foremost champions of these ideas are Mr. Owen of Oklahoma on the Democratic side, and Mr. Bourne of Oregon on the Republican side. Thus in the closing days of Congress Senator rates by the trick of a rider on an appropria-Owen prevented the final admission of New tion bill, was of course foredoomed to defeat. Mexico as a State because Arizona's admis- Postal rates are matters of wide public interconstitution. It seems that the people of whatever exists for increasing rates on any Arizona have not only adopted the ideas of class of matter; and keen, businesslike adherself. This magazine objected to the ad- adjunct of the National Republican Commit-

for final ratification. Meanwhile, a number mission of New Mexico and Arizona, merely of States are adopting the Oregon plan, under because of the belief that they were not well which the people are able to designate their enough developed to protect themselves choice for Senator, the members of the Legisla- against the mining corporations, railroads, ture having agreed in advance to accept the and other outside capitalistic interests that popular verdict. Whether or not the Con- would dictate the election of United States stitution is amended, the people will manage Senators and control their judicial and finanto do some things that appeal to them as cial arrangements. The only salvation for desirable. We are destined to have a good communities of that kind would seem to be in

The attempt described in these Postal pages last month to force a novel Affairs change in second-class postage sion was being delayed on account of oppo- est, and their change belongs obviously to the sition to the radical features of the Arizona representatives of the people. No reason referendum, initiative, and recall, but have ministration of the Post Office would make it extended the recall to elected judges as well possible in the future to lower rates and also as to other elected officers. Whatever one to give the people a cheap, uniform parcels may think of applying the recall to judges, post. But it is useless to hope for these there would seem no reason why Arizona things until the Post-Office Department ceases should not settle a question of that kind for to be run as a political machine and as an



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MR. WALTER L. FISHER

MR. RICHARD A. BALLINGER

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND HIS PREDECESSOR

tee. The Democrats are looking forward usual business ability, high personal qualities, the control of party politics.

very hopefully to success in the next Presi- and an undoubted aptitude for politics. The dential election. One of the important new member of the cabinet is Mr. Walter L. planks in the next Democratic platform ought Fisher, of Chicago. He is a lawyer who has to be a resolution demanding the business refor a good many years been identified with organization of the Post Office, and declaring the struggle to improve municipal conditions that a Democratic President will refuse to in his home city. He is vice-president of the follow the bad example of associating the one National Conservation Association, of which great business department of the Govern- Mr. Gifford Pinchot is president. He is a man ment with the management of campaigns and of conviction, of courage, and of tenacity. Secretary Ballinger had undergone a great strain and he left office a good deal broken in President Taft begins the second health if not in spirit. It is a thousand pities Two Executive half of his term with a new Secrethat the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controtary of the Interior, and with his versy could not have been settled at its inthird appointee in the office of Secretary to ception. Mr. Ballinger showed high qualities the President. Mr. Norton retires from this as an administrator, and if he could have confidential post to become a vice-president exchanged places with Secretary Nagel, for of the First National Bank in New York. He example, great trouble would have been spared. had served for a time as an Assistant Secre- The report of Senator Nelson and his asso-tary of the Treasury, where he fully justified ciates of the investigating committee, after the favorable predictions made for him by his their long and fatiguing sessions, would seem Chicago friends. Mr. Charles D. Hilles, who to us to be fair and just. On the other hand, becomes Secretary to the President, has also it has not seemed to us that President Taft is served for two years as an Assistant Secretary fully justified in his harsh characterization of the Treasury. He was originally an Ohio of the opponents of Mr. Ballinger. Their man, but had for some years been superin- methods were not commendable, and they tendent of a large juvenile asylum in the did not prove the things they had asserted. suburbs of New York. Mr. Hilles has un- But the country in general believes that they

an "unscrupulous conspiracy." Mr. Balling- · Commission themselves, acting as arbitrators er has suffered greatly and has administered under the Erdmann Act. tional ability under circumstances so painful of living had increased all along the line, due that few men could have endured them.

The Rail-Middle West. For over twelve months the the always increasing volume of business. decision has been anxiously awaited and elaborately discussed, the general expectation being that the railroads would get a part of what they asked for. The decision, as given mission announced that if the proposed new but the Commission maintained that, while schedule was not cancelled by March 10, it the prices of railroad bonds were lower than would go further than a refusal to allow prest they were ten years ago, this was due to a ent increases and make a rule that for two general raising of interest rates, and not to years to come there should be none. The an impairment of credit resulting from the railroad men expressed great surprise at the fright of investors over poor railroad earnnature of the decision, and tendered the Com- ings. It was pointed out that the current mission a request that they should be allowed prices of municipal bonds had, in the past merely to suspend the new and higher sched-decade, fallen even more than the quotations ule of tariffs until November 1 of this year, in on railroad bonds. The Commission estithe belief that before that date the monthly mated the net earnings of the railroads during reports of the earnings would add competent the fiscal year 1910 and found them larger and sufficient testimony to the original con- than in any previous year. It refused to contention that the higher rates were actually sider the earnings of the last few months as an necessary for the efficient operation of the all-important argument, urging that larger roads and the maintenance of their credit. cycles of experience must be used in decid-This request, too, was refused.

The Con-River and east of the Mississippi had an-riers, was but \$194,106,367. In ten years, nounced a revision of their class rates equiva- with an increasing maintenance charge and lent to a general increase of from 5 to 8 per a vastly increased charge of interest, these cent. The roads of the Middle West had carriers had accumulated a surplus of \$606,demanded an increase in commodity rates of 536,556, or an increase of 312 per cent. over about the same proportions. It was esti- 1899, while the mileage had increased only mated that the increase would be about 36 per cent. Is it too much to say that such \$27,000,000. It was urged, in support of the facts are a complete answer to those who new schedules, that the wage advances of persistently 'view with alarm' the outlook 1010 amounted in the aggregate, for the rail- of American railroads?" This paragraph is

were actuated by zeal for the public welfare roads of the country, to over \$100,000,000, rather than by those motives which Mr. Taft and that very many of these wage advances ascribes to them when he denounces them as were awarded by the Interstate Commerce the Department of the Interior with excep- showed that aside from labor items their cost to the large advance in the cost of materials and supplies in the last decade. It was urged On February 23 the Inter- that some increase in rates was absolutely state Commerce Commission an- necessary to enable the roads to give good servnounced its unanimous decision ice, and, most important, to enable them to in the matter of the general increase of rates sell securities for the purpose of extensions and asked for by the railroads of the East and improvements necessary to handle efficiently

The burden of proving the rea-The Comsonableness of higher freight mission's Answer rates is, under the present law, by Commissioner Prouty for the Eastern upon the railroads. Commissioners Prouty roads and Commissioner Lane for the Western and Lane, in their elaborate and imporroads, is a sweeping refusal of the railroads' tant decisions, refused to consider that the request. With the exception of a few minor present or prospective condition of railroad instances of rate increases in the Southwest, earnings shows a real necessity for higher where the Commission determined the roads rates. It was frankly admitted by the Comwere not so prosperous as in the North and mission that if earnings had fallen to such East, no advance of rates is allowed to any of a point that the credit of the railroads was the hundreds of roads interested. The Com- impaired, the rates should be advanced; ing so important a question. Commissioner Lane said "the carriers of the United States The rate increases had been have accumulated an unappropriated surplus tentions of asked for by two groups of rail- amounting to \$800,642,023, whereas in 1800 the Railroads roads. Those north of the Ohio this surplus, as given in the books of the car-

quoted because it gives well the spirit shown the calendar years 1909 and 1910, was atgood contracts for material."

Silver Linthe Cloud Most of them show an inclination to make the poration earnings was answered by the statebest of it, and already there are evidences of ment that this publicity is necessary to the quiet contraction in expenses, laying off of proper application of the law. The Governany employees that can be spared and making ment took in, in 1909, something over \$27,haste slowly in the matter of extensions that 000,000 from the Corporation Tax. There had been contemplated. Many railroad men are 262,490 taxable corporations listed in the are frankly admitting that the new neces- Internal Revenue Bureau, with capital stocks sity for efficient and economical management aggregating \$52,371,626,752, bonded and other is not altogether a bad thing. They are indebtedness of \$31,383,952,696, and annual pleased, too, over the virtual ratification of net incomes amounting to \$3,125,481,101. the present schedule of rates as reasonable and proper, and believe that at least these will not be reduced. They feel that the sweeping character of the decision will operate to head off further demands from their sions, has failed to meet with the approval employees for higher wages. They read with of those in high places in Washington, is not some gratification that portion of the decision likely to stay the advance of political radiwhich denied any intention on the part of the calism in the Western States. The recall of Commissioners of holding the carriers down judges was the features of the Arizona docuto any maximum rate of earnings, and which ment that was most bitterly assailed in the gave boldly and decisively the opinion of the Senate during the closing hours of the Sixty-Commission that good and efficient manage- first Congress. Yet that was already a part ment of a railroad ought to be allowed the of the Oregon system of popular governlarger earnings that resulted from such intelment and during the past winter the Caliligent methods. No disaster resulting from the fornia Legislature adopted an amendment failure of the carriers to get what they wanted embodying the same principle. The Legiswas indicated in the action of the stock mar- lature has also submitted to the electorate ket, which, after an exceedingly mild spasm, of the State for approval constitutional settled back to where it had been when every amendments establishing the initiative and one apparently believed the railroads would referendum, as well as a woman suffrage get at least a compromise on the schedules.

tions. This tax, which had been imposed for methods a thorough trying-out.

throughout the decisions. "You are not tacked on various grounds, and the decision facing disaster," the Commission says, in of the Supreme Court affirmed its validity in effect; "you are doing fairly and will do the case of fifteen different corporations doing better. Your securities are well regarded, at as many different kinds of business. Justice home and abroad, and the increase of business Day, who gave the opinion of the court, set certain to come with the further growth of the forth that the impost was an excise tax on the country will amply compensate for the higher doing of corporate business, and not a direct cost of living, wages included. It is true that tax on the holding of property,—as was the this growth of business will probably come income tax pronounced unconstitutional in at a retarded date from now on, but still it 1895. In reply to the contention that the will be enough. If it is not enough, and if we Corporation Tax interfered with franchises are mistaken, come to us again and have bet- created by State laws, the court denied that ter figures than you have now, and we will re- any authority rested with the States to imconsider the matter. In the meantime, try pair and limit the exercise of authority essento economize and stop up leaks and make tial to national existence. That the tax is unequal and arbitrary was also denied, on the ground that advantages are possessed by The railroads have apparently corporations in the doing of business which determined to accept the decision do not exist when the same business is done without appeal to the Commerce by individuals or partnerships. The objec-Court and, later, to the Supreme Court. tion on the score of the publicity given to cor-

The fact that Arizona's radical Radicalism constitution, with its initiative, in the West referendum, and recall proviamendment. We commented last month on the operation of the recall in the matter of The Federal Supreme Court gave the Seattle mayoralty contest. The same on March 13 a unanimous de- device had already been employed in Los cision upholding the tax of 2 per Angeles. The Pacific coast communities cent. on incomes, above \$5000, of corpora- seem determined to give these new electoral

Britain and "Twice within the past twelve months the President of the Peace Makers United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing that any statesman in his position has ventured to say before." With these words, Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, began an address to the House of Commons on March 13. The occasion was the debate over the naval estimates. Several references had been made to the preparations being made at Washington for several months past by Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Knox, for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. When Congress assembles in its regular session next December, Mr. Knox hopes to be able to submit such a treaty to the Senate, providing for general and unlimited arbitration of all questions arising between the two nations. Sir Edward referred back to President Taft's remarks, made on December 17, at the dinner of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, which were repeated upon several other occasions. Mr. Taft said:

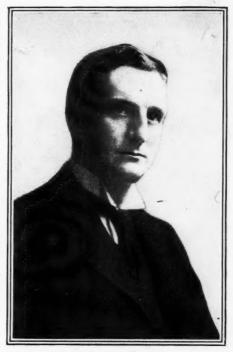
If we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations, at least, to establish between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government.

The present treaty between the United such are involved. States and Great Britain excepts questions



THE PEACE MESSAGE
(Referring to Sir Edward Grey's endorsement of President

Taft's views on international arbitration)
From the World (New York)



THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SIR EDWARD GREY (Who, last month, made a noteworthy speech in the House of Commons, heartily approving President Taft's suggestions with regard to the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty)

relating to the national honor, "vital interests," and the rights of third countries, if such are involved

Sir Edward Grey's Great Speech of the weight and importance of his remarks, then gave the following views of what British action might be under the circumstances:

We have no proposal before us and, unless public opinion rises to the height of discussing a proposal of that kind, it cannot be carried out. But supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that under no circumstances were they going to war again, I venture to say that it would have a beneficent effect. The nations that made such an agreement might be exposed to at-tack from a third power. This would probably lead to their following with an agreement to join each other in any case where one of them had a quarrel with a third nation which has refused to arbitrate. We should be delighted to receive such a proposal. I should feel it something so far-reaching in its consequences that it required not only the signature of both governments but the deliberately decided sanction of Parliament. That I believe would be obtained.



BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

(The eminent French advocate of international peace, who visited the United States last month)

The significance and importance of these remarks by Sir Edward Significance Grey were at once recognized all contemplated, but said further:

power, in which arbitration had been offered to tion and a winner of the Nobel peace prize.

and refused by the third power, certainly, I think, there would be a strong sympathy between the two powers who had made the general arbitration treaty. But that is a matter which depends upon public opinion and in which public opinion will take care of itself. . . . If an arbitration treaty is made between two great countries on the lines sketched out as possible by the President of the United States, let it be done between the two Powers concerned without arrière pensée, but don't let them set narrow bounds to their hopes of the beneficent results which may develop from it in the course of time-results which I think must extend far beyond the two countries originally concerned. . . . To introduce any such condition or stipulation into an arbitration treaty would impair the chances of it here or elsewhere. It might even lead other countries to suppose that the arbitration treaty between the two powers was directed against one or more of the other powers. That would completely spoil its possible effect in mitigating the general expenditures on arma-

In semi-official replies to Sir Ed-General ward's speech, made public in European Approval the parliaments of Germany and

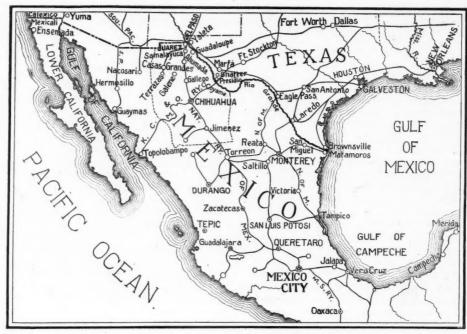
over the world. Here we have not abstract France, cordial support of the general idea forms of purely theoretical propositions, but of the Taft-Grey proposals is evident. Mr. the deliberate utterances of two responsible Balfour, leader of the opposition to the govstatesmen occupying the highest position in ernment in the House of Commons, "amid their respective countries in regard to the cheers such as have been rarely heard in the subject under discussion. While relating to Lower House of Parliament," pledged his an existing situation, they outline practical hearty support to Sir Edward. The French measures bearing, not only on that situation, Chamber of Deputies has gone even further. but foreshadowing a comprehensive policy It has decided to call upon the government for dealing with international differences for to invite the cooperation of the other powers, all time. The British press heartily supports in the discussion at The Hague, of the questhe Foreign Secretary in his point of view. tion of simultaneous disarmament. On Sir Edward, however, took early occasion to March 10, the International Peace Bureau, make answer to the inferences widely cir- with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, culated in the press and on the platform that of which the United States is a member, sent his ideas foreshadowed a formal alliance be- out a circular letter to all the ministers of tween Great Britain and the United States. foreign powers concerning this question of At the annual dinner of the International the limitation of armaments as proposed in Arbitration League, in London, on March 17, the resolution adopted by the last session of Sir Edward disclaimed any intention of Congress. Baron d'Estournelles de Conconveying the idea that a formal alliance was stant, the eminent French worker for international peace, paid a visit to the United If a general arbitration treaty were made be- States last month, and made a number of tween two great nations and became firmly rooted stirring public addresses. Baron de Constant in the feelings of the people of both countries, and if one of them was in the course of time made the object of an attack in a dispute with a third

The Progress of President Taft has declared that the Dominion, and between the Dominion "Reciprocity" he does not expect the Sixty- and the United State at Ottawa second Congress, which he has called to meet in special session on the fourth day of the present month, to take up any important legislation except that looking in Mexico rection in Mexico and of the part important legislation except that looking the measure. reciprocity from the first.

Reaffirming Loyalty to Britain All the members of the French Nationalist for the Mexican republic? group, which has been freely charged with disloyalty to Britain, enthusiastically endorsed this resolution, which was adopted Achievements little of what is actually taking unanimously. In his speech to the Commons. the Premier praised the reciprocity agreement; ward. They have, however, learned, during affirmed his loyalty to Great Britain; scouted the past few years, to distrust or, at least, to annexation; proclaimed the development of discount both the rosy reports of the Mexican Canada; and pled for an intelligent friend- Government as to social and economic condiship between the farmer and manufacturer in tions and the gruesome tales of the opponents

rection in Mexico, and of the part toward reciprocity with Canada. For his to be played by the United States Government part Premier Laurier has emphatically in- and American troops in suppressing it. We formed the Dominion House of Commons, read of riots, corruption, and slavery south of that it is the fixed policy of his govern- the Texas line, of battles between Mexican ment to adopt the reciprocity agreement regulars and "insurrectos," of extensive camat the earliest possible moment. The de-paigns in the mountainous country, of the bate over the agreement in the Parliament besieging of cities, and of the proposed setting at Ottawa has been protracted. Many of up of an independent Socialist State in Souththe members have made speeches of a high ern California. We were informed that Iapan order of statesmanship both for and against was about to seize land and establish a naval The strength of the govern- base in Mexico; that President Diaz was ill ment's position was shown on March 8, and near death and that European govern-Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, ments had protested to Washington against made a motion to the effect that, as Ameri- the "chaos" in Mexico. The news despatches can action on the agreement has been deteemed with accounts of how American sollayed, the matter should not be taken up by diers of fortune, including New York roustthe Canadian Parliament "until the electors abouts and Harvard graduates, were taking have had opportunity to pass on its merits." active part in the rebellion against the govern-This motion to defer action was defeated by ment at Mexico City, and of the "kidnap-42 votes, almost the entire normal govern- ping" of American citizens on American soil ment majority. Only two Liberals voted by Mexican military police. And, finally, we with the opposition, Messrs. Sifton and Har-learned that a large military force, more than ris, both of whom have been opposed to a quarter of our entire regular army, had been sent to the Texas border, for the ostensible purpose of practising the "war game," but, it was A good deal of discussion and claimed by the press, with the ulterior aim of some popular excitement was marching into the southern republic and occasioned in Canada by the quelling the rebellion ourselves, if the Diaz utterances of several American politicians government did not suppress it in the near regarding the possible annexation of the future. We read statement and counter Dominion by the United States. On Febru- statement from Mexican officials and repreary 22, Mr. F. D. Monk, the French Nation- sentatives of the insurgent Juntas in various alist leader from Quebec, introduced a resolu- cities of this country, as to insurgent successes tion to "reassure the country." Since in and the intentions of the government. But, Canada, the United States and Great Britain, with it all, our newspapers gave us nothing, some public men and a part of the press have or comparatively nothing, about the causes of stated that annexation is bound to follow the trouble. Why are certain Mexican states reciprocity, it is the "emphatic determina- in active rebellion against the central governtion" of the Dominion Parliament, said Mr. ment? Why are Mexico's middle and lower Monk's resolution, "to preserve intact the classes, as well as many of her most intellectual bonds which unite Canada to the British men, waging open war against the Diaz Empire and the full liberty of Canada to con-régime, which, even its enemies admit, has trol her fiscal policy and internal autonomy." wrought so much that is of permanent good

> The American people know but The of Diaz place in the republic to the south-



MEXICO AND THE REGION OF THE INSURRECTION ALONG THE AMERICAN BORDER

of the Diaz régime concerning "barbarous" exclusively to the "epigrams that sentimental Mexico. From time to time this magazine democracy screams against the hard, rough, has called attention to the solid political, slow work confronting organized society all economic and industrial achievements of over the world." It is impossible to deny the President Diaz in modernizing his country. constructive work Diaz has done in elevating We have also noted the abuses that have the masses of the Mexican people, and in grown up in the government consequent upon advancing his country in the arts of peace and the advancing age of Diaz, and the inability in material wealth. Mexico's credit is high, of his associates to administer national affairs and a vast amount of foreign capital is inwith his vigor and skill. A wise and benevo-vested in her industries. The safety of this lent despotism may be one of the best of investment is due primarily, if not entirely, to human governments. The fatal defect is the vigor, statesmanship and efficiency of that the qualities of the benevolent despot Porfirio Diaz. Don Francisco de la Barra, the cannot be transmitted to his successor. With Mexican Ambassador at Washington, in a the end of the despotism always comes frank article appearing in the Independent, trouble. If Diaz has anywhere shown a for March 16, on present conditions in Mexwant of wisdom during his long "reign," it has ico, claims that most of his fellow countrybeen in his failure to prepare for a succession men fully realize what they owe to Diaz. He and to make his people ready to accept it sums up the material progress made by the when inevitable.

Undoubtedly government in Mex- three groups: In the Interest of ico has not yet come to be in the sense Lincoln understood it, a government of the people nor yet one administered by the people. It is, however, their own incapacity or through other circumstanspeaking in broad, general terms, a govern- ces, who aspire to figure in a new régime that ment for the people. It will not do, as Mr. can afford them a field for their activities that are Creelman graphically phrases it, in his recent not always wise; and those individuals, the dross of book on Diaz which we notice on another which they can profit and make use of for their page this month, for any country to harken own evil intentions.

republic under the Diaz régime, and divides those conducting the present insurrection into

The beguiled, who honestly have thought themselves the apostles of democracy and progress; the vanquished in the struggle of life, either through The first group only, the Ambassador thinks it worth while arguing with, and to them he points out what has already been done, admonishing them to be patient.

Judged by American ideals and What Mexico standards, which are the ideals and standards of the cooler-blooded Anglo-Saxon race, nourished from its earliest infancy on free, representative institutions. there is undoubtedly much to be desired in modern Mexico. A modified system of feudalism still obtains in that republic, with peonage or industrial serfdom, for a large portion of the people. Indeed, as we pointed out last month, it has been the popular revolt, particularly in the northern states of Chihuahua and Sonora, against the monopoly of commercial and economic opportunities by the old families and the owners of the larger estates, that precipitated the present serious condition of affairs. Undoubtedly the main cause of the uprising lies in the fact that the upper and middle classes have both outgrown the system of government that has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century. The people of Mexico may be roughly divided into two classes, a small upper class com-



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THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN MEXICO
(Señor Don José Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance,
Mexico's strongest man after President Diaz)



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PRESIDENT DIAZ AT AN AVIATION "MEET" LAST
MONTH

(This photograph is pointed to by the friends of the aged President to show that he is enjoying good health)

posed mainly of people of wealth, landowners who measure their estates by square miles, and a vast body of poorly paid laborers, with practically no middle class such as that which forms the great bulk of the population of the United States and the nations of Europe. In recent years an effort has been made through the opening of public lands to create a class of small land owners, but without success. A Mexican may acquire public land by settlement and cultivation and the payment of a tax, but only a comparatively few have been able to comply with the conditions. Millions of Mexican peons take no interest whatever in politics, but there are thousands of men of higher intelligence who believe that an autocratic system is employed to deprive them of their privileges as citizens. Elections, both state and national, are admittedly a farce and have been so for years.

Oppressions of That the governing class has not the Governing appreciated the change of senticial ment on the part of the governed is due to its ignorance, as well as to the general indisposition of mankind to give up power, or to admit that a system, in the main successful, may prove to be disastrous under changed conditions. Therefore, the system has not been changed. In Chihuahua par-



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THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA

ticularly, the state government has been more extreme in its tyrannical methods, and the land-owning class more oppressive in its exactions, than in any other state. This oppression, coupled with the topography of the country, which is mountainous, only sparsely populated, and with but few railroad connections, lending itself to such a condition as now exists, has made Chihuahua the hotbed of the insurrection. Probably also the proximity of Americans and American ideas have had a larger influence in Chihuahua than they have had in other states more remote from the international boundary. There are many Americans in Chihuahua, chiefly interested in mining enterprises.

Several months ago the "new idea" Some Proposed of government had spread so far, and gained so many adherents, that more than one of the political and industrial leaders of the republic had urged upon President Diaz the necessity of recognizing the changed sentiment of the people, and of granting most of the popular demands for the enactment of laws which should gradually tend to equalize economic and industrial opportunities. Several weeks ago, Señor Terrazas, Governor of Chihuahua, who had been particularly obnoxious to the people, was removed. The Terrazas family has governed the state for several generations, and owns most of the territory in it. The new Governor, Señor Ahumada, is of less aristocratic origin, and more democratic and progressive in his ideas. Many reforms, national in their application, are now being considered by the central administration at Mexico City. Late last month a committee of influential agriculturists visited President Diaz. It was reported that he promised them that as soon as the present rebellion ceases, and the financial losses resultant there-



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THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, HON.

HENRY LANE WILSON

from have been made good, the government will purchase the greater proportion of the larger estates of the country, and parcel them out among small individual owners at fair prices, permitting the payment to be made in installments, over a period of years. Such a measure, if successfully carried out, would mean the complete breakup of what is practically the feudal system in Mexico, and do away with many of the abuses of which the people now complain.

An American The entire country was startled. on the morning of March 8, to read in the newspapers the announcement that orders had been issued from the War Department, for the mobilization, near our southern frontier, of a large part of the United States regular army available for active service. Troops to the number of nearly 30,000 were set in motion by these orders. They were soon concentrated at San Antonio, Texas, where a camp adapted for several months' occupation was rapidly prepared for them. Then 4000 militia officers from all parts of the country volunteered to join the forces in Texas. More than 2000 marines were ordered to Guantanamo, in Cuba, while a squadron of five fast cruisers with their auxiliaries were sent to Galveston. The order for these military movements, the most extensive ever carried on in the United States in time of peace, stated that the troops were being mobilized "for the purpose of



Photograph by the Pictorial News Company, N. Y. REAR ADMIRAL SIDNEY A. STAUNTON

(In command of the division of the Atlantic Fleet taking part in the "War Game." Admiral Staunton in the center)



Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. THE AMERICAN COMMANDER ON THE MEXICAN BORDER (Major General William H. Carter, Divisional Commander in Texas)

field instruction." In view, however, of the disturbed condition of affairs in Mexico, it was inevitable that press and people should seek for other reasons.

Two days later these reasons were The Reasons admitted, in a semi-official state-Therefor ment published by the Associated Press correspondent accompanying President Taft on his vacation trip southward. It was admitted that the American Ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson,

month, had submitted a report concerning tions on the boundary; third, the protection



otograph by Harris & Ewing. SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON AND GENERAL WOOD, AS THEY LOOKED LAST MONTH (The Secretary of War and the Chief of the General Staff were photographed during the first few days of the 'war game" on the Mexican border)

the situation south of the boundary which was very gloomy in its tenor. It came out also that the President had received intimations of the grave condition of affairs in Mexico from special agents of the Departments of Justice and the Treasury, and had decided to act at once through the War Department. The opening sentences of the despatch indicate its general character:

The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary. It is believed that with this source of contraband supplies cut off the insurrectionary movement which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible independent government, will speedily come to a close.

It was further stated that the movement would be a valuable lesson in the quick mobilization of an effective fighting force that would answer certain critics of the army.

Despite the prompt, official diplo-Other matic denials, there is every reason to believe that the presence of the United States troops in Texas, close to the Mexican border, is due to four causes, which are known to exist, however much their existence may be explained away. These are, first, the attitude of the powers of Europe, whether or not officially formulated, regarding American obligations as incurred by the Monroe Doctrine, to protect foreign interests in Latin-America; second, complaints from

who returned to Washington early last the Mexican Government concerning condiof American citizens and American financial interests in Mexico in the event of serious disorder or the overthrow of the present government; fourth, the valuable opportunity to practise the "war game" on a large scale in the face of the possibilities of actual warfare. Let us consider these points in order.

> The European powers are now A Delicate agreed in the contention that if Situation the United States, because of the Monroe Doctrine, objects to European interference in the countries of the American continent, our Government must itself see that European interests and investors receive just and proper protection in these countries. The present state of mind of Europe and the United States in this matter, is set forth by Mr. Arthur W. Dunn on another page of this There can be no doubt of the participation of American adventurers in the present insurrection. It is a regrettable, but perhaps inevitable fact, that fighting could not go on across the Rio Grande without making an appeal to restless spirits on this side of the border. It is a bad business, at best, for adventurers to stir up mischief in a neighbor's country. The worst part of it, however, is that, as soon as these adventurers get into difficulties, it is inevitable, though most unfortunate, that the army and navy of the United States are called upon to save them from the punishment they deserve.

> The arrest, last month, of two American American citizens, Edwin M. Citizens Arrested Blatt and Lawrence F. Converse, by the Mexican military patrol, for alleged



YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL DOES A LITTLE POLICE DUTY From the Enquirer (Philadelphia)

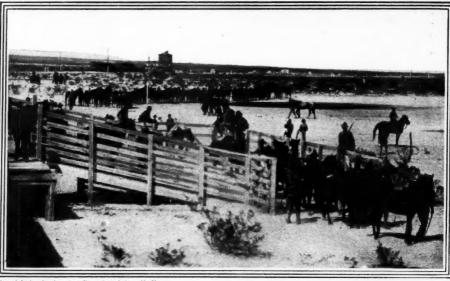


TAKING ON SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINES ON THE BATTLESHIP "MONTANA"

violation of the neutrality laws, is a particu- Here we have a direct conflict of fact. It larly delicate case in point. The two men should be noted in this connection that a con-and their relatives claim that this "kid-siderable proportion of the border line benapping" occurred on American soil, and the tween Texas and Mexico is still in dispute, State Department at Washington at once partly owing to the shifting bed of the Rio made formal demand on Mexico for redress. Grande. The detention of Blatt and Con-The Mexican authorities, however, insist that verse by Mexican authorities, it is now bethese men were taken while actively working lieved, can only be settled when an agreement with the insurgents on Mexican territory. has been reached by the International Bound-



THE TRADITIONAL BURDEN-BEARER OF THE ARMY, THE PACK MULE AT SAN ANTONIO



TROOPERS OF THE FOURTH CAVALRY GETTING THEIR MOUNTS AT FORT BLISS, EL PASO

ary Commission which is considering the aëroplane scouts, and this war machine has disputed line. Señor Limantour, Mexican already secured much valuable experience. Minister of Finance, ranking member of the Diaz cabinet and one of the most resourceful men of the republic, openly maintains that there are more than 600 American citizens, or those claiming American citizenship, in the gaged is concerned. Nor is General Madero, ranks of the insurrectos. He claims further or any of his leaders, likely to attempt to that had it not been for American support in meet any large body of government forces in men, arms and ammunition actually sent into the open field. The only engagement up to Mexican territory, and the sympathy and the middle of last month approaching the "lurid writing" in the American press, there proportions of a real battle, was fought on would be no insurrection in Mexico to-day.

The advantages for the troops of maneuvers railways and are carrying on a series of skirin the field, under the circumstances existing mishes and attacks on the smaller towns. They at the border, have already been proven. are claiming to have 10,000 men in the field. Major General William H. Carter, an accom- In the neighboring states of Sonora, Coahuila plished, courageous and experienced soldier, and Durango the revolt appears to be spreadwho is in active command, has an army coming, and the Federal forces have been deplete in every arm of the service, including feated in Yucatan. In Baja (Lower) Cali-

The present insurrection is not, "War" to apparently, of great proportions, so far as the number of men en-March 9, at a small town called Casas Grandes, with an uncertain result, probably There are upwards of 100,000 in favor of the insurgents. Although the in-Interests in American citizens living and do-surrection has been brewing for some time ing business in the Mexican re- the actual clashes between the government public, and nearly a billion dollars of Ameritroops and the insurgents began only early in can money is invested in Mexico. This is the winter, in the State of Chihuahua, which, about one-third of the total foreign capital in as we have already pointed out, is topographthe country. The Monroe Doctrine virtually ically favorable to the carrying on of guerilla puts the United States under obligation to warfare. At present, if we are to believe the protect all these persons, the 150,000 foreign-reports issued by the insurgent Juntas, in this ers as well as the 100,000 Americans, and their country, the disaffection has spread to 21 out investments. The present demonstration of 28 states of the republic. In the northern will be abundant evidence that we are en- states, in the immediate vicinity of the United tirely able to perform our duty in this regard. States border, the insurgents have cut the

to dictate their wishes to the government and on the property and persons of loyal and lawto seriously discuss the formation of a Social- abiding citizens," This request was granted. ist commonwealth under the protection of with the result that the republic is now virtuthe United States.

Many reports of the failing health of President Diaz have been cir-Failing? culated and vigorously denied by Mexican officials. Diaz, however, is over 80 years of age, and, despite his splendid natural constitution and generally abstemious life, is gradually failing. That the central government realizes the gravity of the situation is shown by the fact that a large proportion of the regular army of the republic and the pick of the excellent police known as rurales has been concentrated in the Federal district surrounding Mexico City. The necessity for a strong military force at the capital in the event of Diaz's death, or the overthrow of the government, is apparently regarded as more important than the despatch of large Federal forces to the scene of the fighting in the far north. As a further precaution President Diaz late last month asked the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress, a body with power to act when Congress is not in session, for permission to suspend the constitutional guaranty of trial, in the case of all persons who "interfere with railway or tele- Copyright by George Grantham Bain, N. Y.

Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. A TROOPER PATROLLING THE BORDER

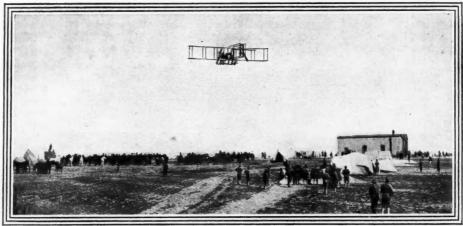
(One of the American soldier boys who are guarding our southern boundary. The Rio Grande in the distance)

fornia, the insurgents have been strong enough graphic communication, or commit outrages ally under martial law.



GENERAL FRANCISCO MADERO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INSURRECTO FORCES

The strongest and ablest of living The Leadership Mexican statesmen, after the Limantour President himself, Señor Don José Yves Limantour, Diaz's Minister of Finance, returned last month from France, where he had succeeded in disposing of some Mexican securities. While in New York, Señor Limantour talked freely upon the subject of the insurrection and the ability of his government to suppress it. His expressed opinion, like that of other Mexicans here and at home, was, in substance, that our Government's course in the affair has been legitimate and friendly. The Mexican people, he maintains, will believe President Taft's words and that he represented the intentions of our Government, when he officially assured President Diaz that the concentration of American troops in Texas, along the Mexican border, had not, for its object, the occupation of Mexican territory. Señor Limantour, in a statement issued simultaneously with a similar one made by Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, protested against intervention or invasion for any purpose. These



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THE AEROPLANE SCOUT ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. THE ARMY WRIGHT MACHINE



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ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH NEAR SAN ANTONIO



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A GROUP OF SOLDIER BOYS (15TH REGULARS) GOING TO CAMP AT SAN ANTONIO



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FATIGUE DUTY AT SAN ANTONIO



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MARCHING TO CAMP NEAR FORT SAM HOUSTON

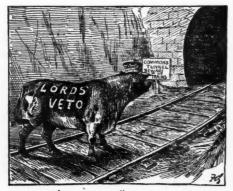


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DETRAINING THE TROOPS AT FORT BLISS, NEAR EL PASO

would have the effect of uniting the govern- remain under arms. ment supporters and the insurgents in one patriotic army of defense. Meanwhile the Tokyo Foreign Office, through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has seen fit to Mexican soil.

Cabinet wide influence. It is believed that Señores stitution of the upper chamber. Corral and Creel will resign, and that Señor Limantour will himself accept the position of Foreign Minister, and thus become virtual successor of Diaz. There is an increasing demand among the disaffected for the resigna- the self-governing dominions of the British tion of the aged president and a new election. Empire will meet in London. Canada will be The dismissal of the governors of many of the represented by Premier Laurier, and probprovinces is also demanded by the insur- ably also by Minister Fielding and the Minrectos as the beginning of a series of radical ister of Defense. Hon. Andrew Fisher, Prime

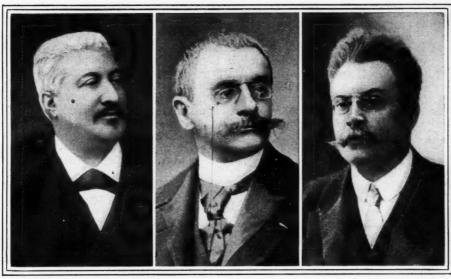


THE LORDS' VETO BULL: "WAS THAT A WHISTLE I HEARD? From the Westminster Gazette (London)

statesmen maintain that any intervention honest elections. Pending the granting of would not be tolerated, and, if attempted, these reforms, the leaders insist that they will

When the British Parliament as-Progress of the sembled, on February 6, for its Veto Bill regular winter session, Premier make public denial of the report that Japan Asquith announced that the government has made, or contemplates making, any would take all the time of the House before treaty arrangement looking toward the es- Easter, in order to pass the three readings of tablishment of a Japanese naval base upon the veto bill. On March 2 the second reading of the bill was passed by the Commons by a majority of 125. Mr. Austen Chamber-It was generally believed, last lain's amendment asserting that the House, month, that upon the return of while demanding reform of the upper cham-Señor Limantour to Mexico City, ber, "declines to proceed with a measure there would be several important changes which places all effective legislative authority made in the Mexican cabinet. There is in the hands of a single chamber, and offers much opposition among the insurgents and no safeguard against the passage into law of the more progressive element to Enrique grave changes without the consent and con-Creel, the present Minister of Foreign trary to the will of the people," was rejected Affairs, whose family is connected with by a majority of 121. The bill was then the reactionary elements in the State of Chi-referred to the committee of the whole, which huahua. There has been also much opposi- means the beginning of the real work on the tion to Vice-President Corral, the legal suc- part of the opposition. The Lords meancessor of Diaz, should the latter die before while have abandoned their original scheme of another general election. In Mexico the reforming themselves, although, on February Vice-President occupies a position of much 22, Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition more importance than with us. The Mexican among the Peers, gave notice that he would Vice-President is usually a man of power and soon introduce a new bill to amend the con-

Immediately preceding the coro-The Coming Immediately preceding the coronation of King George, on June 16 the Imperial Conference of all 16, the Imperial Conference of all reforms that will, first of all, insure free and Minister of Australia, with the Minister of External Affairs and Defense will represent Australia. Right Hon. Louis Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, will speak for that dominion, and will be accompanied by Minister Hull of Finance, and Minister Malan of Education. New Zealand will send her Premier, the Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, and her Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary. It is expected that at the session, which begins on May 20, important phases of the general subject of imperial defense will be thoroughly discussed, as well as the effect on trade with the mother country of the adoption of such commercial agreements as reciprocity with the United States, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier hopes will by that time have been adopted by Canada, besides questions of posts, telegraphs, copyrights, emigration and



ANTOINE ERNEST MONIS, (Premier)

THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ, (Marine)

JEAN CRUPPI, (Foreign Affairs)

LEADERS OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

complete coöperation in commercial rela- Pams; Minister of Commerce, Louis Massé. tions." South Africa proposes that all matters relating to the self-governing dominions be taken from the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office and placed under the exclusive control of the Prime Minister.

Foreign Affairs, Jean Cruppi; Minister of Minister of the Colonies. M. Berteaux was

labor exchanges. No suggestions for con- War, Henri Maurice Berteaux; Minister of sideration have been made by Canada. New Marine, Théophile Delcassé; Minister of Fi-Zealand, however, proposes a discussion of the nance, Joseph Caillaux; Minister of Public formation of an Imperial Council of State Instruction, Jules Stegg; Minister of Pubwith representatives of all constituent parts lic Works, Charles Dumont; Minister of of the Empire, and the reorganization of the Colonies, Adolphe Messimy; Minister of Colonial Office. Australia recommends that Labor, Paul Boncour; Minister of Justice, "every effort should be made to bring about Antoine Perrier; Minister of Agriculture, Jules

Senator Monis, the new Premier, Premier is 65 years old. He was Minister Monis a of Justice in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1885 to 1901, When the public announcement when he was elected to the Senate, serving in was made by Premier Briand at that body ever since. He is a radical Repubthe opening of the French Parlia-lican, a man of pronounced ability, but not of ment last month, as to the government's commanding personality. It is believed his policy with regard to the labor situation, a policy will not differ very much from that of vote of confidence was taken, in response to Briand, and it is possible that he may not sethe demand made by the radical, anti-clerical cure any better support in the Chamber, even members, who claimed that the Briand min- though he is much more acceptable than was istry had been lax in its enforcement of the his predecessor to the socialistic wing led by separation law. The government majority Jaures and Hervé. Upon the reading of his in this vote was only 16. M. Briand at once declaration of principles in the Chamber, on sent to President Fallieres his resignation and March 6, a vote of confidence in the governthat of all the members of his cabinet. After ment was carried by a majority of 165. There some deliberation, the President called upon are four radical socialists in the cabinet: Senator Monis to form a new cabinet, with M. Berteaux, Minister of War; M. Massé, the following result: Premier and Minister of Minister of Commerce; M. Stegg, Minister Interior, Antoine Ernest Monis; Minister of of Public Instruction; and M. Messimy,

Minister of War in 1904. It was his attack geographical positions and in time computament of Briand.

States steel stock on the Paris Bourse by part of France, cannot be overestimated. a syndicate of French bankers. His income tax bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, after much opposition, in the spring of 1908. It has still to run the gantlet of the in the recent strikes.

Greenwich regards time reckoning, and makes possible the National Review of Shanghai declares: the immediate and direct comparison of point of departure in the determination of any legislative character.

upon the government that led to the retire-tions had extended so universally that France remained the only important country that preserved its capital as the zero meridian of The new Foreign Minister, M. longitude. This action was largely one of The Leading Cruppi, formerly held the port- patriotism and natural pride rather than of folio of Commerce. He is an sound scientific reasoning, for no nation has expert on tariff questions. The presence in been more alive to the value of international the cabinet of M. Louis Malvy, who is under- coöperation in science than France. During secretary of Justice and Worship, is regarded the last quarter century the general adoption as an indication that the religious congrega- of time zones, each covering 15 degrees of tion laws of 1901 and 1904 will be more longitude and making an exact difference in drastically applied in the future than has time of one hour between adjoining zones, has been done during the months of M. Briand's depended, of course, upon a common basis. moderate and conciliatory régime. The ap- This was taken as Greenwich, largely on pointment to the position of Minister of account of the extensive astronomical and Labor of M. Boncour has aroused some ap-navigation tables prepared at this great Britprehension among conservative Frenchmen, ish observatory. All of this enabled the idea M. Boncour is an extreme, even violent of standard time to spread widely, and Euadvocate, of what is known in France as rope, Asia and America are now divided into "obligatory syndicalism" as a panacea for zones between which the difference is an even all the labor and socialistic grievances of hour. Furthermore, for the International the republic. Undoubtedly the most con- Map of the World, planned at the internaspicuous member of the new cabinet is M. tional conference held in 1000, it was deter-Théophile Delcassé. It was his brilliant mined also to employ the meridian of Greenforeign policy, in 1905, which led to the wich, and the great international atlas of the entente with England, and came very near to world which the various nations are now unitbringing on a war with Germany. In the ing to prepare is arranged on that basis. In new ministry, M. Delcassé holds the position changing the time of France from Paris to of Minister of Marine, an assignment proba- Greenwich, it was necessary to stop all the bly intended to avoid irritating Germany, clocks for 9 minutes and 21 seconds. This although he will be the mainspring of the was done at midnight on March 10, in pursuministry. M. Caillaux, the new Minister of ance of a law passed by the French Parliament. Finance, held that post under the premier- Time tables were not changed, but railway ships of Waldeck-Rousseau and Clemenceau, trains were held up for the interval while the He will be remembered in this country as clocks were stationary. The gain to science the instigator of the movement which, several and commerce, not to mention universal conyears ago, prevented the listing of the United venience, by this broad-minded action on the

According to an imperial edict Steady issued from Peking in the latter Advance in China part of January, the Chinese Senate. The only important change of policy Empire will have a responsible cabinet some announced by the new government during the time during the present year. The present first few weeks of its existence, is the rein- Grand Council is to be converted into an statement of the railway employees concerned Advisory Council; a national budget is to be worked out; and regulations for popular Parliamentary elections are to be formulated. The adoption of standard time by The Parliament itself is promised for the sum-France, reported last month, now mer of 1913. In commenting upon the work puts practically all of the civilized done by the first Chinese National Assembly nations of the world on a uniform basis as which closed its first session several weeks ago

The government of this great Empire has ceased events happening simultaneously on the to be patriarchal and benevolently despotic and earth's surface. The use of the meridian has trankly become representative, essentiany so in spite of the fact that the powers of the Assembly have been deliberative and consultative without

nal believes, have shown that they possess although drawn up separately, the represenalmost all the qualities which make Parlia- tatives of the two governments also agreed mentary government a success. They have upon the protocol of a provisional tariff arshown a "real capacity for fixing on vital rangement, and the following declaration on things"-finance, official maladministration, the subject of immigration made by the economic development, frontier defense—and Japanese Government: insisting that these things should be made the first care of the government. "If the representatives of the people have realized these treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan things now it will not be long before the people at large are capable of some measure of responsibility."

The authorities at Peking will Aggression and have need of all their astuteness laborers to the United States. the Plague if they are to preserve the new China for her people from the covert encroachments of Japan on one side, and of Russia on the other. A new chapter in the history shall have something more to say of this the provision that either party may denounce Russo-Chinese disagreement next month, it on six months' notice, which may be given when the official attitude of China and Japan at any time. A number of concessions were is known. Meanwhile, harrowing tales of made on both sides. The United States conmisery and the distress of the famine and sented to drop from the existing treaty, plague victims continue to come from the signed in 1804, the immigration clause which affected area in Manchuria. It is true that was obnoxious to Japan. Our State Departthe authorities at the capital have now apment also agreed, at the request of the governparently been aroused to the danger, and ment at Tokyo, to terminate the existing have begun fighting the plague with sanitary treaty in July next, or one year earlier than measures. According to a recent report its date of expiration. Most of Japan's made by the Peking correspondent of the treaties with the other countries of the world London Times, up to March 6 more than expire during the next summer, and she de-65,000 deaths from the plague had occurred, sires to renew them all simultaneously. In and 10,000 from famine. On another page return for these concessions by the United this month we describe the situation and States, Japan has given absolute assurance show the extent of the territory over which that the present policy of declining to issue the terrible scourge has already spread.

The New the people of one country to the other. As tion of a special agreement.

The members of the Assembly, this jour-part of this treaty of commerce and navigation,

In proceeding this day to the signature of the and the United States the undersigned, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his government, has the honor to declare that the imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of

Some of the Western Senators had Concessions expressed a desire to have the by Both Sides treaty modified so as to make more of Russo-Chinese relations was opened, some specific the regulations concerning the coming weeks ago, when the Czar's Minister at of Japanese laborers. The President and Sec-Peking demanded that China recognize Rus- retary Knox, however, finally convinced them sia's right to various commercial and diplo- that the "gentlemen's agreement" set forth matic privileges in the province of Ili. This in the diplomatic note already quoted, suffiaction is the outcome of a long series of nego- ciently protects us in the exercise of our right tiations based on the treaty of 1881, which to regulate Japanese immigration. As an China intended to denounce this year. We additional safeguard, the new treaty contains passports to Japanese laborers who wish to come to this country, which she has faith-The significant feature of the new fully and consistently maintained for the past Japanese treaty, which was rati- three years, will be continued in force. Japan fied by the Senate on February further agrees to continue to grant to the 24, is its omission of any explicit stipulation United States the most favored nation treatconcerning the regulation of the migration of ment in tariff matters, pending the negotia-

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From February 18 to March 20, 1011)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

February 20.-In the House, a three-days filibuster over the Omnibus Claims bill comes to an end and the bill is passed.

February 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Lorimer (Rep. Ill.) defends the validity of his election.... The House passes the Naval appropriation bill (\$113,-000,000) and the Fortifications and Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bills.

February 23.-The Senate calls upon the President for statistical information bearing on Canadian reciprocity. . . . The House passes the Moon bill relating to the federal judiciary.

February 24.—The Senate, in executive session, ratifies the treaty with Japan.

February 25.—The House passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, carrying \$3,000,000 for beginning the work of fortifying the Panama Canal.

February 27.—The Senate passes the "spy" bill, aimed to prevent disclosures of national defense secrets.

February 28.-In the Senate, the resolution provote fails to obtain a two-thirds majority.

March I.—The Senate, by vote of 46 to 40, refuses to unseat Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) . . . The House approves the New Mexico constitution.

March 2.—The Senate passes the Pension and Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bills.

March 3.—The Senate passes the Naval, Sundry Civil, and Post-Office appropriation bills, the last providing for investigating the cost of carrying second-class mail.... The House passes the bill retiring Robert E. Peary with the rank of Rear-Admiral and extending to him the thanks of Congress.

March 4.—The Senate passes the Tariff Board bill. . . . The Sixty-first Congress comes to an end without final consideration of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, the Permanent Tariff Commission bill, the Reapportionment bill, and the resolution to admit Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

February 21.—The President sends to the Senate a new treaty with Japan, in which the restrictions on immigration contained in the present treaty are eliminated.... Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, signs the Parks local-option bill.... Governor Carroll, of Iowa, vetoes the primary bill modeled on the Oregon plan.

February 23.—The Interstate Commerce Commission orders the railroads of the East and the Middle West to cancel their proposed increases in freight rates. . . . The Iowa House rejects the joint resolution providing for woman suffrage.

February 24.—The California Senate adopts a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of elective officials, including the judiciary.

February 26.—Edward M. Shepard (Dem.)

February 28.—The first direct primaries ever held in Chicago result in the nomination of Charles E. Merriam (Rep.) and Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) for the mayoralty (see page 466). . . . The "grandfather clause" amendment to the Arkansas constitution is passed by the Senate and sent to the Governor for approval.

March I.—Congressman Henry S. Boutell is nominated by the President as minister to Portugal.

March 2.—The Montana Legislature, after a deadlock lasting two months, elects Henry L. Myers (Dem.) as United States Senator to succeed Thomas H. Carter. . . . Governor Plaisted, of Maine, signs the resolution passed by the Legislature submitting to the people the question of repealing the liquor-prohibition amendment. . . . The New Hampshire Senate rejects the resolution passed by the House ratifying the income-tax amendment.

March 3.—Governor Dix, of New York, advises the Democratic members of the Legislature that as the election of William F. Sheehan has proved impossible they should vote for some one else.... The Government's suit to dissolve the so-called viding for the election of Senators by direct popular Electrical Trust is begun in the United States court at Cleveland.

> March 4.—President Taft calls the Sixty-second Congress to meet in special session on April 4 and consider the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

March 5.-Charles D. Hilles is appointed Secretary to the President.

March 7.-Richard A. Ballinger resigns as Secretary of the Interior and Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, is appointed to succeed him.... Twenty thousand American troops and fifteen war vessels are ordered to points near the Mexican border. . . . The Arkansas Senate defeats the resolution passed by the House ratifying the income-tax amendment; the Missouri Senate ratifies the amendment.

March 11.-Major-General Carter arrives at San Antonio and assumes command of the troops.

March 13.—The United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the corporation tax.

March 14.-Walter L. Fisher takes the oath as Secretary of the Interior. . . . Governor Johnson, of California, signs the bill providing an initiative, referendum, and recall for all municipalities. . . . The Nevada Senate adopts a measure submitting to the people the question of woman suffrage.

March 20.—The New Jersey Senate votes against the income-tax amendment. . . . Governor Johnson, of California, signs the Australian Ballot bill.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

February 20.—The Chinese Government takes the first active measures to suppress the plague, ordering that the villages burn their dead.

February 21.—Premier Asquith explains in the British House of Commons the bill abolishing the veto power of the Lords.... The Irish Parlia-mentary party decides to take no part in the coronation ceremonies of King George. . . . Tribesmen in Yemen, Arabia, capture a Turkish convoy, withdraws from the New York Senatorial contest. fifty men being killed in the fighting.



JOHN M. CARRÈRE, THE ARCHITECT

(Mr. Carrère, who was one of the most distinguished men of his profession in America, had been especially interested in municipal architecture. In association with Mr. Thomas Hastings, he had designed many important public buildings. His death on March I was the result of an automobile accident in New York)

February 22.—The House of Commons passes vitation of President Fallières to form a ministry. the Veto bill on its first reading. . . . The Canadian . . . Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Parliament formally declares political loyalty to Commission and a member of the Canadian Parlia-Great Britain in answer to allegations that reci-procity with the United States will result in annex-with the United States. ation.

February 23.—The governor of the province of Tchernigov, Little Russia, expels more than 200 Jewish families, marching them through heavy

February 24.—Premier Briand and his cabinet are severely arraigned by the Radical Socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies.

February 26.—The Costa Rican Congress approves a plan to refund the foreign debt of \$10,000,000.

February 27.-Aristide Briand tenders to President Fallières of France the resignations of himself and his cabinet.

February 28.—Antoine Emmanuel Ernest Mo-

March I.—José Battle y Ordonez is elected President of Uruguay.

March 2.- In the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. German (Liberal) makes a strong plea against reciprocity. . . . The Veto bill is passed by a majority of 125 on its second reading in the House of Commons... Manuel E. Aranjo is inaugurated President of Salvador.

March 4.—The Honduran Congress selects Francisco Beltran as provisional President to serve until a successor to the deposed President Davila can be elected. . . . The German Government announces that the rebellion in the Caroline Islands has been put down.

March 5.—The Mexican insurgents are reported nis, a Radical Republican Senator, accepts the in- to be in control of the railroads entering Chihuahua.

March 6.—The Mexican revolutionists are badly recent reply of China concerning restriction of repulsed at Asas Grandes, thirty-six Americans Russian trade. being among the captured.... Premier Monis reads in the French Chamber the new ministry's declaration of policy; a vote of confidence is carried by 309 to 134.

March 7.—Prime Minister Laurier argues in the Canadian House of Commons in favor of the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

March 8.—A motion in the Canadian House to delay action on the reciprocity agreement because of its failure to pass the United States Congress is defeated.

March 9.—The British naval estimates show an increase over the previous year of \$19,000,000.

March 10,-The Spanish Premier announces that, further negotiations with the Vatican being impossible, the Government's Religious 'Associations bill will soon be introduced in the Chamber. . . . The elections for the new Portuguese assembly are set for April 30. . . . Martial law is declared in Portugal as the result of a rebellion against the régime of President Jara.

March 11.—The Mexican Government suspends constitutional guaranties, creating a mild form of martial law. . . . The trial of thirty-six Camorrists on a charge of murder is begun at Viterbo, Italy.

March 12.—A Mexican insurgent force of 500 miles long, to cost \$1,500,000. men, under General Blanco, is decisively defeated by a smaller number of Federal troops near Agua in Manila are destroyed by fire.

Premier Luzatti resigns owing to a disagreement over electoral reforms.

March 20.—M. Stolypin, the Russian Prime Minister, resigns.

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

February 18.-Manuel Bonilla, leader of the Honduran revolutionists, and Lee Christmas, his aide, are indicted in New Orleans for their connection with the Hornet filibustering expedition.

February 19.—Japan denounces the existing provide accommodation for larger vessels. trade treaty with Canada.

March 4.—The fiftieth anniversary of the

February 21.—The United States warns Hayti to stop the wholesale execution of revolutionary prisoners.

February 23.-The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a motion inviting coöperation from the powers to secure the discussion at The Hague of the question of simultaneous disarmament.

February 24.—The new treaty with Japan is ratified by the United States Senate.

March 8.—President Taft assures President Diaz that the concentration of troops along the Mexican border has not for its object the occupation of Mexican territory. . . . The International Peace Bureau, at Berne, Switzerland, sends a circular letter to the powers urging them to assist the United States in the movement for the limitation of armaments.

March 13.-Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in the course of a debate on the naval estimates in the House of Commons, praises President Taft's suggestion for an Anglo-American treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes.

March 14.—The Russian minister to Peking presents an ultimatum to the Chinese Foreign Board, stating that an unfriendly attitude is shown in the opened by ex-President Roosevelt.

March 15.—The German Government, in a semiofficial reply to the speech of Sir Edward Grey, states that Germany is ready to join in any agreement looking toward international arbitration of

March 16.-Sir Edward Grey's endorsement of the views of President Taft regarding international arbitration is seconded by Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the British House.

March 19.—China replies in a conciliatory spirit to Russia's recent demands.

### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

February 21.—The annual carnival at Manila is opened; J. C. Mars makes the first aeroplane flight in the Orient.

February 22.—On a non-stop run from Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, the battleship Delaware averaged 131/2 knots.... The German census shows a population of 64,896,881, a gain of 7 per cent. in five years.

February 23.—The entire population of a village near Harbin succumbs to the plague.

February 24.—Gen. T. Coleman du Pont offers to give to the State of Delaware a highway 103

February 25.—Three hundred native dwellings

February 26.-The will of M. Loutrefil, the March 18.—The Italian coalition ministry under banker, leaves \$700,000 to the French Academy of Sciences and \$500,000 to the University of Paris.

March 2.-It is estimated by Chinese officials that the deaths from the pneumonic plague average 200 daily.

March 3.—A United States army biplane, in service near the Mexican border, carries Aviator Parmalee and Lieutenant Foulois from Laredo to Eagle Pass, Tex. (116 miles), in two hours and seven minutes. . . . Governor Dix appoints a commission to study the docking facilities of New York City to

March 4.—The fiftieth anniversary of the decree which emancipated 23,000,000 serfs is celebrated throughout Russia.

March 5.-Lieutenant Bague, a French army aviator, flies over the Mediterranean from Antibes, France, to the island of Gorgona, off the Italian coast (125 miles).... Fire in a moving-picture theater at Bologoe, Russia, results in the death of 120 persons, mostly children.

March 7.—Eugene Renaux flies with a passenger from a point near Paris to the Puy de Dome (4500 feet high), a distance of 260 miles, in five hours and eight minutes. . . . Abraham Ruef, the convicted "boss" of San Francisco, begins a fourteen-year term in the State penitentiary.

March 9.—A powder explosion at the works of the Laffin Rand Powder Company at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., demolishes the entire hamlet; forty lives are believed to have been lost.

March 12.- A severe earthquake causes a portion of the crater of Vesuvius to fall.

March 13.—An examination into the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company, of New York City, is begun by the grand jury.

March 18.-The Roosevelt storage dam in Arizona, the second largest in the world, is formally

### OBITUARY

February 17.—William Payne Lord, formerly Governor of O1 gon, 72.

February 18. - Rev. Amory Howe Bradford, D.D., a prominer New Jersey clergyman and writer, 64.

February 19.—Brig.-Gen. George D. Scott, a prominent officer in 'he National Guard of New York, 79. . . . Jules Le, une, formerly a member of the Belgian cabinet.

February 20.—Congre sman Amos L. Allen, of Maine, 73.

February 22.-William Lewis Cabell, a lieutenant-general in the Confede ate army, 84.

February 23.—Gen. Jean Jules Brun, French Minister of War, 61.... Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians, 67.... Dr. Aloysius O. J. Kelly, a widely known diagnostician of Philadelphia, 41.

February 25.-Friedrich Spielhagen, the German novelist, 82. . . . Fritz von Uhde, the German historical and genre painter, 63. . . . Henry Hartley Fowler, Lord Wolverhampton, a member of many British cabinets, 81.

February 26.—Desiderius, Baron Banffy, formerly Premier of Hungary. . . . Sam Walter Foss, of Somerville, Mass., a prominent poet and librarian, 53.

February 27.—John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of Maryland, 80. . . . Gen. W. F. Melbourne, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 82. . . . Henry Garst, formerly president of Otterbein University (Ohio), 75.

February 28.—Josiah C. Reiff, an old-time rail-road financier of New York, 73.

March 1.- John M. Carrère, the noted architect, 52. . . . Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, of the British navy, 60.

March 2.-Dr. Walter Remsen Brinckerhoff, an authority on leprosy, 37. . . . Prof. Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff, the noted Dutch chemist, 59.

March 3.-Judge Samuel D. Schmucker, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, 67.

March 6.—Antonio Fogazzaro, the Italian novelist, 68. . . . Judge Francis Cabot Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, 56.... Charles Brown Lore, formerly chief justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, 79. . . . Leander Howard Crall, a well-known newspaper proprietor of the Middle West, 75.

March 7.-Rear-Adm. John C. Fremont, U. S.

March 9.—Ex-Congressman LeGage Pratt, of New Jersey, 57

March 10.-Ex-Congressman Marcus C. L. Brudenell-Bruce, Marquis of Ailesbury, 68.

March 11.—Rt. Rev. John Anthony Forest, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of San Antonio, 73.... Rev. Dr. Charles Joseph Little, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University, 70. . . . David Banks, of New York, a well-known law publisher, 83.



THE LATE DR. WALTER REMSEN BRINCKERHOFF

(First director of the leprosy investigation station of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service at Hawaii. Dr. Brinckerhoff was also a leading authority on smallpox. At the time of his death, on March 2, he was assistant professor of pathology at the Harvard Medical School)

March 12.-Curtis Guild, Sr., of Boston, formerly a prominent journalist, 84.... Augusto Pierantoni, the noted Italian authority on international law, 70.

March 13.-Rev. Francis Xavier Brady, president of Loyola College (Baltimore), 51.... Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch, a well-known physiologist, 71.

March 15.—Ex-Governor William Dunnington Bloxham, of Florida, 76.

March 16.-Frank Work, formerly a wellknown New York financier and turfman, 92. . . Ferdinand J. Rochow, of New York, an inventor of many labor-saving machines, 73... Mrs. Sarah A. Underwood, an advocate of equal suffrage, 72.

March 17.- John B. McDonald, the New York contractor, builder of the Subway, 66. . . . Charles E. Mitchell, formerly Commissioner of Patents, ... Ex-Congressman Adin Ballou Capron, of ! Rhode Island, 70.... Robert Stuart Davis, formerly a prominent Philadelphia newspaper publisher, 73. . . . Friedrich Haase, the German character actor, 84.

March 18.-David H. Moffat, the Colorado Kline, of Pennsylvania, 66. . . . Henry Augustus capitalist, 71. . . . Miss Anna Callender Brackett, of New York, a noted educator and writer on educational topics, 64.

March 19.—Ernest Crofts, the British painter of war scenes, 64.

March 20.—Dr. James Theodore Holly, a negro bishop of the American Episcopal Church in Hayti, 78.

# CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

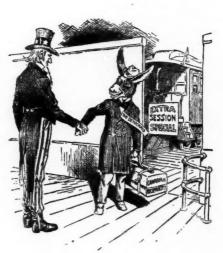
This past month the cartoons have been bristling with bayonets, apropos of the mobilization of our troops on the Mexican border. Not since the Spanish War has Uncle Sam been pictured in so warlike a guise. None of the cartoons, however, shows him as expecting or desiring to take a hand in the trouble across the line, but simply as standing by good-naturedly to see that the rules are not transgressed.

The extra session of the Sixty-second Congress, called by President Taft for April 4, and the question of Canadian reciprocity, have also provoked a great many clever cartoons, only a few of which we are able to reproduce in these pages.



UNCLE SAM: "DON'T WORRY, GENTLEMEN, I'LL DO
ALL THE INTERVENING NECESSARY TO
PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY"
From the Tribune (Chicago)





THE NEW DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

The experiment is about to begin From the Times-Star (Cincinnati)

"Now prove that you are not altogether a jackass" (From the Record, Philadelphia)



RECIPROCITY

The Moose: "That's all right, my dear fellow. I knew it was only your chaff when you talked of swallowing me; and of course I, too, never seriously thought of swallowing you" (From Punch, London)

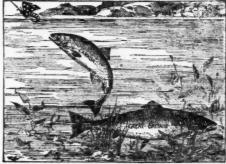
Coupled with the discussion of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, there has been a good deal of "annexation" talk in both countries, as well as in England. *Punch* presents, in the dignified cartoon above, the sober view of Canadians and Englishmen on this subject, while the "Straw Man," in the opposite column, humorously illustrates the American view.



ROCKS AHEAD From the Record (Forth Worth)



THE ANNEXATION "STRAW MAN" From the World (New York)



PARENTAL INDIFFERENCE

THE YOUNG SALMON (Canada): "As my respected parent seems to be asleep, there's no harm in trying a little flutter on my own account" (From the Pall Mall Gazette, London)



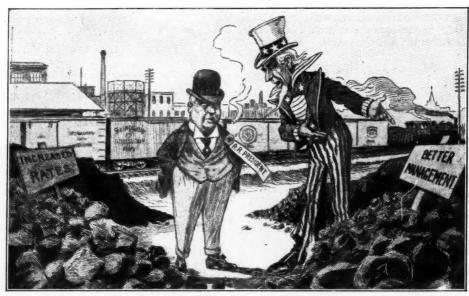
"WE'LL BE BACK"
(The bill for the popular election of Senators was defeated in the last Congress)
From the Oregonian (Portland)

The popular election of United States senators, a bill for which was defeated in the last Congress, has been put on the program for the coming extra, session. The friends of this reform are confident that it will be enacted. The sentiment in favor of the direct election of Senators by the people is greatly strength-



CAN'T SHAKE HIM (SHEEHAN)
Or, the cost of a Senatorial deadlock in New York
From the Herald (New York)

The sentiment in favor of the direct election ened by the frequent and costly deadlocks over of Senators by the people is greatly strength- Senatorial elections in our State legislatures.



UNCLE SAM'S DICTUM TO THE RAILROADS

"If you'll properly utilize the better management fuel, you'll not need to ask for the other"
(The Interstate Commerce Commission decided against an increase of freight rates by the railroads; see page 397)
From the Saturday Globe (Utica)



WILL THE NEW CONGRESS ENGAGE HER?
UNCLE SAM: "Better take her; I don't want you doing the tariff work any more"
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

The Sixty-first Congress did not take Uncle Sam's advice to engage a permanent tariff commission, for the bill, though successfully piloted through the stormy sessions of the Senate by Mr. Beveridge, was blocked by Mr. Fitzgerald's filibuster in the House. As pointed out in a cartoon below, the appointment of Mr. Fisher as Secretary of the Interior gives President Taft three members of the Cabinet from Chicago. The Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta last month had the honor of entertaining both President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt at its ses-



CABINET MEMBERS WHO 'DO NOT LIVE IN CHICAGO:
"I wonder who will be the next Secretary he gets from Chicago?"

From the Record-Herald (Chicago)



ISN'T SHE POPULAR? From the Constitution (Atlanta)

sions. Mr. Roosevelt made Atlanta one of the chief stops in his six weeks' tour of the South and Southwest. He delivered addresses at various points on his trip, notably one on child labor at Birmingham, and opened the great Roosevelt irrigation dam in Arizona on March 18.



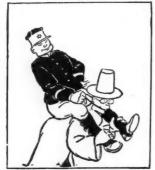
THE TYPE OF SUFFRAGETTE HAS CHANGED From the Tribune (New York)



CROWDING From the News-Tribune (Duluth)



THE SENATE, TO LORIMER: "HERE'S YOUR TOGA-IT MAY NEED A LITTLE DRY CLEANING" (Referring to Senator Lorimer's "vindication" by the United States Senate) From the Journal (Minneapolis)



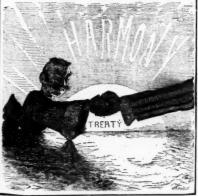
Japan rides Korea



A RUSSIAN VIEW OF SOME INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS From the Novoye Vremya (St. Petersburg)







TWO TREATIES-ONE WITH ENGLAND PROPOSED; ONE WITH JAPAN RATIFIED Hands across the sea From the Inquirer (Philadelphia) Cousin Bill and Cousin John From Judge (New York)

# THE SERIOUS BERNARD SHAW

# BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

THREE qualities determine whatever Berfact, I think it will be hard to find any other corded by Professor Henderson: "I want to man who has done more to give English be thoroughly used up when I die, for the opinion its present trend and form. Some of harder I work, the more I live. I rejoice in his plays have, according to himself, "been life for its own sake. Life is no 'brief candle' translated and performed in all European for me. It is a sort of splendid torch, which countries except Turkey, Greece, and Por- I have got hold of for the moment; and I want tugal." And nobody familiar with recent to make it burn as brightly as possible before American thought can fail to recognize him handing it on to future generations." as a dominant spiritual factor on this no less than on the other side of the ocean.

fined to muscles and brain cells. It extends everything but that hysterical sentimentality to habits and instincts as well. It colors his which retards progress by obscuring the true entire outlook on life. It gives to his art a relationships of life. "No more frightful mistone that some day will be recognized as fortune could threaten us then a general kindred to that of Goethe. Proudly he has spread of fanaticism," he declared not long vaunted his own "abnormal normality." ago. It is this balance that enables him to People have taken it as another joke. But it see the other man's side, and that helps him is true, and it must be realized before we may to "look all around" the subject he is dealing claim familiarity with that strange phenome- with. An illustration may be drawn from his non known to us as "G. B. S." Not until latest volume, which contains a "Preface on we are similarly free from taint and weak- Doctors," among other things. There every ness can we hope to see the world as it is foible and fault of the medical profession mirrored in the genius of Shaw.

# A STRONG MAN'S JESTING

of his strength he has faith—in himself, in vital forces." man, in life. It is this rather than his Celtic origin that has made him a "laughing moralist" of the order that embraces Aristophanes and Rabelais, Molière and Heine. Weak men scream hysterically. Strong men laugh a moralist with a sense of humor, Shaw has triumphantly even in the face of danger and escaped the one-sidedness which so often death. Because of his faith founded on limits and mars even minds of real greatness. strength, Shaw can say: "When a habit of From the first he has striven for harmonious thought is silly, it only needs steady treatment development of all faculties rather than for by ridicule from sensible and witty people to exaggerated accentuation of any one among be put out of countenance and perish."

But back of his most smiling mood lies a nard Shaw is or does, as man and artist, serious purpose, and through his merriest jest as reformer and philosopher. They are his glimmers the sharp steel of ruthless logic. complete soundness of mind and body, his "My way of joking is to tell the truth," says inflexible sincerity of conviction and purpose, Father Keegan in "John Bull's Other Island." and his remarkable many-sidedness. The This is Shaw himself. Nothing is needed to combination of these qualities have made him turn his own jokes into wisdom but our adwhat he is to-day—a power both in the world vance to a point where we, too, can see the of thought and in the world of action. His truth. How deeply serious he is at heartown countrymen may still meet him with and also how deeply "social" is his viewpuzzled laughter, but they listen nevertheless point-may be concluded from what he said to his words with increasing deference. In in the course of a private conversation re-

The natural accompaniment of his strength and his humor is an emotional balance so Shaw's characteristic soundness is not con- perfect that it renders him vastly patient of stands mercilessly revealed. But there appears also this unsurpassed interpretation of that same profession at its best: "The true doctor is inspired by a hatred of ill-health, Being healthy, Shaw is strong, and because and a divine impatience of any waste of

### A WELL-ROUNDED DEVELOPMENT

Because he is a genius in robust health and them. Were it otherwise, he might have

ranked higher as artist, as reformer, or as thinker. As it is, we find his true greatness in an all-sidedness that combines, on one side, practice with theory, on the other side, the tune, he became a Socialist and began his qualities of the artist with those of the re- career as a worker for a new and better public former and the philosopher. And Shaw him- order. In 1884 he joined that little band of self would be little loath to tell you that this talented agitators whose success at remoldall-inclusive greatness is greater than any ing English opinion and English politics has other. But it is a gift that renders the pos-made the name of the Fabians famous all over sessor liable to more than an ordinary share of the world. From the first he served their misunderstanding and misconstruction. Few cause not only as "pamphleteer in ordinary," men have been more heavily punished in this but as one of their most effective speakers and way than Shaw, and none that I can think of lecturers—a fact made the more notable by has passed through the inevitable ordeal with his initial failure in every attempt at public less bitterness against the rest of mankind.

### ORIGINALITY

which breeds the men by whom the world is here as elsewhere. constantly being remade. Left to himself by that has remained one of his chief character- "a steady attendant and a level-headed man great art of "doing without" as well as to rely life is more typical of his broad-minded attion inner rather than outside sources for in-tude toward everything and everybody than spiration and consolation. While still little his defeat as a candidate for London county more than a child, he was introduced by his councilor in 1904. This was brought about mother to the marvelous realm of modern art, by his refusal to overlook the good points in and particularly to modern music. And the Conservative government's education when, years later, he became a critic, every bill, about which the battle raged. line he wrote proclaimed him a man who had learned by seeing and hearing and thinking for himself, instead of by committing the words of other men to heart.

## APPRENTICESHIP TO LETTERS

were also the years when "nobody would pay of production: a farthing for a stroke of his pen." But during those long, penniless years he completed five big novels that have since been Among the Artists," 1881; "Cashel Byron's Prorevived with success. At last he found a fession," 1882; "An Unsocial Socialist," 1883. footing in London's vast world of letters, and from 1885 to 1898 he enjoyed a constantly growing reputation as a critic of music, art, and the drama. In 1892 he turned once ions and Essays," two volumes, 1895-98; "Social-more to imaginative writing, and when at last be abandoned the critic's office forever his rosis." (Widowers' Houses," 1892; "The

# A FABIAN SOCIALIST

While still a seeker after a self-made foraddress. Like Demosthenes of old, he struggled the harder the more he failed. For a year he made it a rule to deliver at least one speech in public every week, most of them Springing from the prosperous middle class, reaching the British public "from a cart in Shaw holds defiantly that it is this stock Hyde Park." And in the end he won out,

As one of the leaders of progressive London his parents, and regarding school as a mere politics he was elected a borough councilor for "interruption of his education," he acquired St. Pancras, and during his six years of service early a spirit of independence and originality he surprised his opponents by proving himself istics through life. Early he learned also the of business." No episode in this phase of his

# NOVELIST, CRITIC AND PLAYWRIGHT

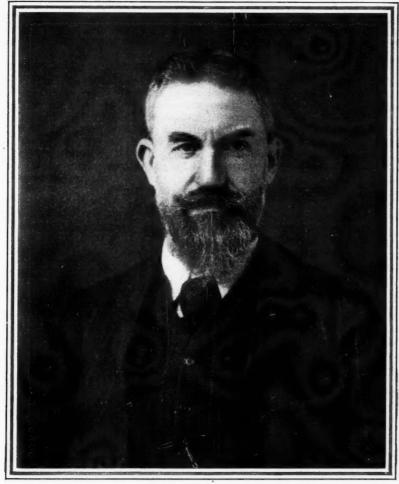
The list of Shaw's writings is a formidable one by this time, even when his economic and "Fabian" essays are left out as not falling within the plan of this sketch. Besides After five years of unwilling devotion to the novels already mentioned, he has probusiness, he removed to London—a boy of duced twenty plays, and to most of these twenty who had practically to rely on his he has attached long "prefaces" of genuine mother for a livelihood. Nine years of seem- philosophic and sociological value. I give ing failure followed. They were years of un-herewith the titles of his principal creative broken growth and relentless effort. They and critical works, with their respective dates

Novels: "Immaturity," 1879 (never pub-shed); "The Irrational Knot," 1880; "Love

Essays and Criticism: "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," 1891; "The Sanity of Art," 1895 (Tucker); "On Going to Church," 1896 (Crowell); "The Perfect Wagnerite," 1898; "Dramatic Opinions of Ext.")

he abandoned the critic's office forever, his position as a playwright was already established.

PLAYS: "Widowers' Houses," 1892; "The Philanderer," 1893; "Mrs. Warren's Profession," 1893; "Arms and the Man," 1894; "Candida,"



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, THE SOCIALIST CRITIC, NOVELIST, AND PLAYWRIGHT

(Mr. Shaw was born at Dublin on July 26, 1856. In 1876 he went to London, entered journalism, and within a few years became known as an active Socialist, as well as a writer of extraordinary brilliancy)

1894; "The Man of Destiny," 1895; "You Never Can Tell," 1896; "The Devil's Disciple," 1897; "Cæsar and Cleopatra," 1898; "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," 1898; "The Admirable Bashville, or Constancy Unrewarded," 1901; "Man and Superman," 1903; "John Bull's Other Island," 1904; "How He Lied to Her Husband," 1905; "Major Barbara," 1905; "The Doctor's Dilemma," 1906; "Getting Married," 1908; "The Shewing-Up of Blanco Posnet," 1909; "Press Cuttings: a Topical Sketch compiled from the editorial correspondence columns of the Daily Papers," 1909 (to be published); "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," 1910 (published here as a magazine article).

<sup>1</sup> All of these works not otherwise designated are brought out in this country by Brentano's, New York. The first cleven plays are published under the collective titles of "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" (two volumes) and "Three Plays for Puritans."

## THE SINCERITY OF HIS ART

"Like all dramatists and mimes of genuine vocation, I am a natural-born mountebank," Shaw wrote once. It meant only that, unlike most of his colleagues, he had the courage and insight to accept the humble beginnings and historical growth of all art centering in the stage. For as an artist he has proved himself no less sincere than as man and social worker. A master of form, he has always looked beyond it to the spirit that, in the last analysis, makes all great art what it is. "The pleasures of the senses I can sympathize with and share," he says; "but the substitution of sensuous ecstasy for intel-

wherever the blind man pulls him."

"The next Shakespeare that comes along will turn these petty tentatives of mine into masterpieces final for their epoch."

#### HIS EARLIER NOVELS

the early twenties wrote them. "Cashel trance as the mouthpiece of Eternal Woman. Byron's Profession," the first of Shaw's works ever published in book form, was declared by A DEVOTEE OF FRANKNESS AND KINDNESS the Saturday Review to be "the novel of the age." Looking back at his second novel from the height of experience gained in 1905, specialist in immoral and heretical plays." Shaw wrote of "The Irrational Knot" that But "immoral" is to him "whatever is conhe "found it fiction of the first order." I am trary to established manners and customs." personally inclined to rank "Love Among the To work for a change along rational lines is Artists" with the biggest books of the period, the supreme duty of him who takes his art and I think it must be classed among the seriously. The directional tendency of this main forebears of such commanding works as change he has indicated as follows: "The Wells' "Tono-Bungay" and Bennett's "Clay- whole difficulty of bringing up a family well hanger." Unlike other forebears, however, it is the difficulty of making its members behave remains capable of holding its own beside its as considerately at home as on a visit in a offspring.

prove its form. He himself has asserted that Socialist. Marxian economics he accepts,

lectual activity and honesty is the very devil." "it is the philosophy, the outlook on life, that And he has also said that "A statesman who changes, not the craft of the playwright." confines himself to popular legislation—or a But for all that, his formal perfection has playwright who confines himself to popular always been noteworthy, and more than once plays—is like a blind man's dog, who goes he has broken new paths in this line also. "Getting Married," one of the plays included More than once he has been charged with a in the volume published only a few weeks ago, lack of artistic humility. But what seemed marks a step ahead not only in spirit but in like rank arrogance—his criticism of Shake- execution. Besides being one of the finest speare, for example—was merely a clear-eyed and deepest dramas that ever flowed from his realization of the need every new age feels for fruitful pen, it is a masterpiece of design. an art and a literature wholly its own. The While having the usual length of a whole world is ever moving on to new knowledge evening play, it is drawn together into a and new problems, he tells us, and therefore single act, thereby gaining a unity and force "the humblest author may profess to have rarely surpassed among modern plays. Strindsomething to say by this time that neither berg has previously worked along similar Homer nor Shakespeare said." To be fully lines, but one can easily see that Shaw, as appreciated, these words should be read in usual, has been following the voice from withconnection with another utterance of his: in, and not a pattern imposed from without.

#### INSIGHT AND EXPRESSION

A phase of his art that deserves special attention is his character drawing, which, I think, has few equals in this or any other How much of his work will live, or how long period. Here I can only instance the tender it will live, no one may presume to foretell as irony surrounding most of the figures in yet. And it is almost as hard to determine "John Bull's Other Island," and the merciless, the comparative value of his various pro- yet comprehending, satire with which every ductions. Shaw himself has talked slight-person in "The Doctor's Dilemma" has been ingly of the "jejune" novels from his "non-pictured. Nor does Shaw fall short in that age," and less disinterested critics have perfection which English dramatic tradition accepted his judgment. But I suspect that has placed above all others—namely, force the future will look upon them in a much and beauty of expression. One must seek more favorable light. They are wonderfully far and wide to find anything more deeply vital and no less wonderfully modern. It poetical than that passage which Shaw lets seems almost beyond reason that a man in Mrs. George in "Getting Married" utter in a

Not long ago Shaw proclaimed himself "a strange house, and as frankly, kindly, and easily in a strange house as at home." Frank-HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE MODERN DRAMA ness and kindness are to him the main virtues, whether only the family or society as a whole As a playwright Shaw has done more to be considered. And he knows of no better instil new ideas into the drama than to im- means for their promotion than being a but what he really aims at is the substitu- ried woman is easy; but to betray a comrade, self-sufficiency. He wants organization and of salt and bread, is impossible." brotherly cooperation above everything else, deeming "any orthodoxy better than laisser-faire." And though a Socialist, he has no use for "the modern notion that democracy means sense of government by the best."

places the development of the individual to of word and act, but of thought. It is more: nature peculiarly free from what is gross."

pendent of men. Here as elsewhere, he has Shaw is merely that we learn to see and act no use for mere freedom, and his ideas of upon the truth that flashed its illuminahonor are as rigid as those of any "bour- tion into Blanco Posnet's heart\as he cried: geois." His attitude is well symbolized by "There's no good and bad; but, by Jiminy, the manner in which Hotchkiss draws back gents, there's a rotten game, and there's a great from Mrs. George in the final scene of "Get- game. I played the rotten game; but the ting Married," while announcing that, "To great game was played on me; and now I'm

tion of social interdependence for individual to be disloyal to a host, to break the covenant

### HIS PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

His individual and social morals are the governing a country according to the igno-direct outgrowth of his philosophical ideas, rance of its majorities." On the contrary, he which he has not taken ready-made from believes that "we need aristocracy in the others, as has been hinted more than once. Those ideas have come to him just as they He has never wasted any time on the build- came to Ibsen and Nietzsche: out of the spiring of Utopias, but what his mind's eye reads 'itual atmosphere in which both he and they out of the future for which he is hoping may were born. To-day his ideas are being scienbe concluded from his recent reference to the tifically formulated by men like Wilhelm present time as "the famine years of the soul, Ostwald and Henri Bergson. They imply a when the great vital dogmas of honor, lib-new philosophy that may be called "psychoerty, courage, the kinship of all life, faith that sociological" in distinction from the older the unknown is greater than the known and is theological and mechanical philosophies. As only the As Yet Unknown, and resolution to Shaw sees life, it is never purposeless, never find a manly highway to it, have been forgot- a matter of chance, never capable of turning ten in a paroxysm of littleness and terror." back upon its already covered trail. Its way What strikes one at once about this passage leads ever onward, and the direction is deis its spiritual, not to say mystical, tone. He termined from within by a universal force, the expects material orderliness and efficiency Life Force—the same as Bergson's élan vital from the state that is to come, but with these —which employs whatever has being for the alone he will not be satisfied. Above them he accomplishment of its own unformulated aims.

It is this all-compelling force which Shaw a point where virtue shall come as naturally has in mind when he makes Blanco Posnet, as breathing. And his conception of virtue the horse-thief, cry, with the noose barely off is decidedly austere. He has written "Plays his neck: "You bet He didn't make me for for Puritans"—he is a Puritan. But his nothing; and He wouldn't have made us at all morality is, first of all, cleanliness-not only if He could have done His work without us."

"This little play is really a religious tract the actual fastidiousness of a soul whose tastes, in dramatic form," says Shaw of "The Shewaccording to one of his biographers, "is by ing-Up of Blanco Posnet," and he speaks the truth. For he is a very religious man, indeed, Here we have a reason why this arch-so much so that his life and his art, his iconoclast declares marriage "practically in- morals and his philosophy, are mere adjuncts evitable" and wants nothing but to render to his religion: the great religion of the Life it "reasonable" by making divorce easily Force that demands of us at once so much and obtainable and women economically inde- so little. What it does demand according to disbelieve in marriage is easy; to love a mar- for the great game every time. Amen."









THE CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER IN APRIL, 1861—FORT MOULTRIE IN THE FOREGROUND (From a contemporary drawing)

Cummings' Point



ALABAMA MEN IN THE CONFEDERATE MILITARY CAMPS OF 1861

# GLIMPSES OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

# BY RANDOLPH H. McKIM

(Late First Lieutenant, and A. D. C. Third Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia)

[The two articles which are published this month in the Civil War anniversary series will be read with special interest, we believe, south of Mason and Dixon's line. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, who is the well-known rector of the Church of the Epiphany, at Washington, D. C., has prepared for the "Photographic History of the Civil War" an introductory chapter from the viewpoint of the individual soldier in the Confederate army, bringing out the conditions under which the war was waged by that army, and showing the differences between those conditions and the life and activity of the Union army. From that chapter we have selected the following paragraphs for presentation in the magazine series. Something should be said of the accompanying illustrations, all of which are from actual photographs taken within the Confederate lines by Southern photographers within a few months after the outbreak of hostilities. These photographs have never before been published.—The Editor.]

mar-it is Crawford H. Toy, who is destined Point. severely wounded—it is Basil L. Gilder- 530 who were registered from the Southern sleeve, who has left his professor's chair at States, enlisted in the Confederate army.

A GLANCE at the personnel of the Confield. He still lives, wearing the laurel of federate army in the years 1861-65 will distinction as the greatest Grecian in the perhaps be instructive. In its ranks are English-speaking world. At the siege of serving, side by side, the sons of the plain Fort Donelson in 1862 one of the heroic Capfarmer and the sons of the great landown- tains who yields up his life in the trenches ers—the Southern aristocrat. Not a few of is the Reverend Dabney C. Harrison, who the men who are carrying muskets, or serv-raised a company in his own Virginia parish, ing as troopers, are classical scholars, the and entered the army at its head. In the flower of the Southern universities. In an Southwest a lieutenant general falls in batinterval of the suspension of hostilities at the tle-it is Gen. Leonidas Polk, who laid aside battle of Cold Harbor, a private soldier lies his Bishop's robes to become a soldier in the on the ground poring over an Arabic gram- field, having been educated to arms at West

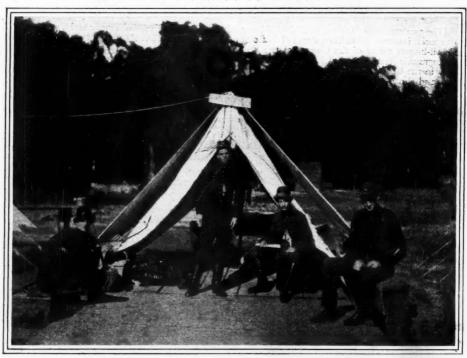
languages at Harvard University. In one threw in her lot with her Southern sisters in of the battles in the Valley of Virginia a vol- April, 1861, practically the whole body of unteer aid of General John B. Gordon is students at her State University, 515 out of the University of Virginia to serve in the That army thus represented the whole lina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia.

speech, a Latin oration, and a Greek ode!

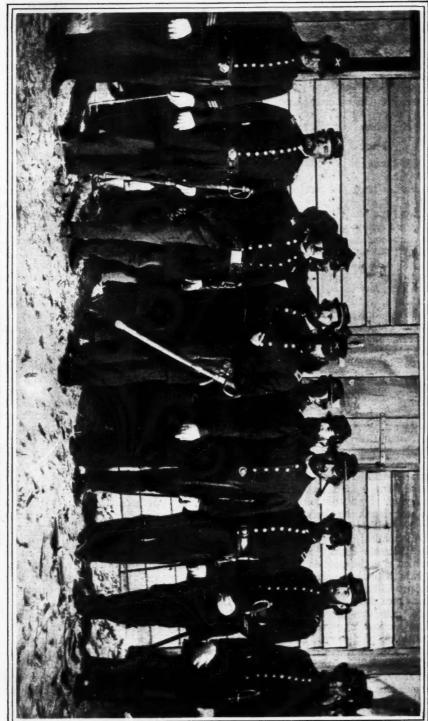
to the historian who accepts the common sent no such army to the field." view that the South was fighting for the Now, is it credible that such valor and such

Southern people. It was a self-levy en masse difficult — in fact, an insoluble problem. of the male population in all save certain How could such a motive explain the solmountain regions in Virginia, North Caro- idarity of the diverse elements that made up those armies? The Southern planter might One gets a possibly new and surprising fight for his slaves; but why the poor white conception of the character of the rank and man who had none? How could slavery file of the Southern army in such incidents generate such devotion, such patient enas the following: Here are mock trials going durance, such splendid heroism, such unon in the moot court of a certain artillery conquerable tenacity through four long company and the discussions are pronounced years of painfully unequal struggle? The by a competent authority "brilliant and world acknowledges the superb valor of the powerful." Here is a group of privates in a men who fought under the Southern Cross,-Maryland infantry regiment in winter-quar- and the no less superb devotion of the whole ter huts near Fairfax, Va.; and among the people to the cause of the Confederacy. Mr. subjects discussed are these,-Vattel and Roosevelt has written, "The world has never Philmore on international law; Humboldt's seen better soldiers than those who followed works and travels; the African explorations Lee." General Hooker has testified that of Barth; the influence of climate on the "for steadiness and efficiency" Lee's army human features; the culture of cotton; the was unsurpassed in ancient or modern times. laws relating to property. Here are some "We have not been able to rival it," Gen. Virginia privates in a howitzer company Charles A. Whittier, of Massachusetts, has solemnly officiating at the burial of a tame said. "The Army of Northern Virginia will crow; and the exercises include an English deservedly rank as the best army which has existed on the continent, suffering priva-These Confederate armies must present tions unknown to its opponent. The North

perpetuation of the institution of slavery a devotion were inspired by the desire to hold



YOUTHFUL CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS-MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW ORLEANS-IN CAMP TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF SHILOH



A GROUP OF SOUTH CAROLINA ARTILLERYMEN IN THE SPRING OF 1861

(These men, who had belonged to the State militia just previous to the war, entered the Confederate service still wearing the blue uniforms of their companies. Number 2 of this group is Allen J. Green, later a major of Confederate Volunteers. No. 4 is W. K. Bachman later captain of the German Volunteers (Bachman's Battery).

No. 3 is Wilmot G. de Saussine. No. 7 is John Waites, then licutement and later captain of another company)

long records of history?

the number of promotions from the ranks, that they died. it is certain that far more than half of Not until this fact is realized by the stufederate paper was their stipend. Flour and back at any cost! bacon and peanut coffee made up their bill of ing. The starry firmament was often their that these men are, with very few exceptions, only tent. Their clothing,—well I cannot de- Americans. Here and there you will enscribe it. I can only say it was "a thing of counter one or two Irishmen. (And, by the

torian will find it impossible to believe that that the Confederate army is composed alheroic deeds and bore these incredible hard- some light on its achievements, does it not? ships for four long years for the sake of the I may here recall a good story told by Seninstitution of slavery. Every one who was ator Hoar in his autobiography. Henry conversant, as I was during the whole war, Ward Beecher, some time in 1862, was speakwith the opinions of the soldiers of the Southing on behalf of the Union in Liverpool. The ern army, knows that they did not wage that audience was unfriendly, and in the course tremendous conflict for slavery. That was a of his speech he was interrupted by some one subject very little in their thoughts or on their in the crowd, who called out, "You said you lips. Not one in ten of those grim veterans would smash up the Southern army in ninety who were so terrible on the battlefield had days. Why didn't you do it?" At this

their fellow men in slavery? Is there any any financial interest in slavery. No, they example of such a phenomenon in all the were fighting for liberty, for the right of self-government. They believed the Federal Consider, too, another fact for which the authorities were assailing that right. It was historians must assign a sufficient motive, the sacred heritage of Anglo-Saxon freedom, On the bronze tablets in the Rotunda of the of local self-government won at Runnymede, University of Virginia, memorializing the that they believed in peril when they flew to students who fell in the great war, there are arms as one man, from the Potomac to the upward of five hundred names, and of these Rio Grande. They may have been right, or two hundred and thirty-three were still they may have been wrong, but that was the privates when they fell, so that, considering issue they made. On that they stood. For

those alumni who gave up their lives for dent of the great war will he have the soluthe Southern cause volunteered as private tion of the problem which is presented by the soldiers. They did not wait for place or qualities of the Confederate soldier. The office, but unhesitatingly entered the ranks, men who made up that army were not solwith all the hardships that involved. Prob- diers of fortune, but soldiers of duty, who ably no army ever contained among its dared all that men can dare, and endured all privates soldiers more young men of high that man can endure, in obedience to what culture, graduates in arts, in letters, in lan-they believed the sacred call of Country. guages, in the physical sciences, in the higher They loved their States; they loved their mathematics, and in the learned professions, homes and their firesides; they were no polithan the army that fought under the South- ticians; many of them knew little of the ern Cross. And how cheerful, -how uncom- warring theories of constitutional interplaining,—how gallant they were! They pretation. But one thing they knew,—marched and fought and starved truly with- armed legions were marching upon their out reward. Eleven dollars a month in Con- homes, and it was their duty to hurl them

A conspicuous feature of this Southern fare. The hard earth or else three fence rails, army is its Americanism. Go from camp to tilted up on end, was their bed, their knapsacks camp, among the infantry, the cavalry, the their pillows, and a flimsy blanket their cover- artillery, and you are impressed with the fact shreds and patches," interspersed with rents. way, Major Stiles tells a story of a most But this was not all. They had not even the amusing encounter between two gigantic reward which is naturally dear to a soldier's Irishmen at the battle of Gettysburg—the heart,—I mean the due recognition of gallantry one a Federal Irishman, a prisoner, and the in action. By a strange oversight there was other a Rebel Irishman, private in the Ninth no provision in the Confederate army for rec- Louisiana—a duel with fists in the midst of ognizing either by decoration or by promothe roar of the battle!) Very, very rarely tion on the field, distinguished acts of gallantry. you will meet a German, like that superb No "Victoria Cross," or its equivalent, re-soldier Major Van Brock, who so endeared warded even the most desperate acts of valor. himself to Jeb Stuart's cavalry. But these Now with these facts before him the his-exceptions only accentuate the broad fact these men drew their swords and did these most exclusively of Americans. That throws



MEN OF THE NINTH MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY IN CAMP NEAR MOBILE, 1861 (Photograph taken by Edwards of New Orleans. The regiment distinguished itself at Shiloh)

were Americans of the purest blood.

Johnnie Rebs, in their gray uniforms (which, laughter.' as the war went on, changed in hue to but- On the other hand, some from the remote bitter end.

there was a burst of laughter throughout the General Rodes in his report described the house, and many a gibe was hurled at the dark and difficult night passage of the Pospeaker. Mr. Beecher waited until the auditomac on the retreat from Gettysburg. He ence had quieted down, and then said, "My says, "All the circumstances attending this friends, if the rebels had been Englishmen, crossing combined to make it an affair not we would have done it!" Those men in gray only involving great hardships, but one of ere Americans of the purest blood. great danger to the men and company offi-I think the visitor to the Confederate cers; but be it said to the honor of these camps would also be struck by the spirit of brave fellows, they encountered it not only bonhommie which so largely prevailed. These promptly, but actually with cheers and

ternut brown), are a jolly lot. They have a country districts were like children away dry, racy humor of their own which breaks from home. They couldn't get used to itout on the least provocation. I have often and often they drooped, and sickened and heard them cracking jokes on the very edge died, just from nostalgia. In many of the of the battle. They were soldier boys to the regiments during the first six months or more of the war, there were negro cooks, but as

created an apple pie, which the whole mess their favorite song, "Gay and happy." considered a chef-d'œuvre! May I call your attention to those ramrods wrapped round with dough and set up on end before the fire? The cook turns them from time to time, and and hollow from end to end!

camps compared unfavorably with those of camp followers. the men in blue. They were not, as a rule,

time went on these disappeared, except in town, after Gettysburg, it had usually to be the officers' mess. Among the Marylanders, done with our bayonets. Spades and axes where my service lay, it was quite different. were luxuries at such times. Bands of music We had to do our own cooking. Once a week were rare, and generally of inferior quality; I performed that office for a mess of fifteen but the men made up for it as far as they could hungry men. At first we lived on "slap- by a gay insouciance, and by singing in camp jacks"—almost as fatal as Federal bullets!— and on the march. I have seen the men of and fried bacon; but by degrees we learned the First Maryland Infantry trudging wearily to make biscuits—and on one occasion my through mud and rain, sadly bedraggled by colleague in the culinary business and I a long march, strike up with great gusto

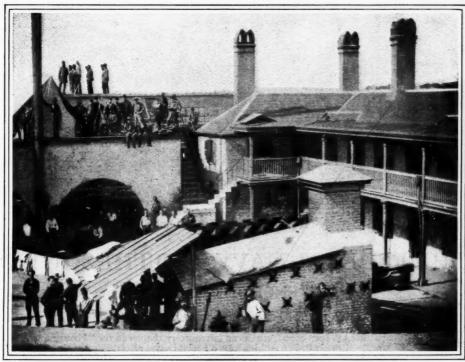
> "So let the wide world wag as it will, We'll be gay and happy still.

The contrast between the sentiment of the when well browned, he withdraws the ram- song and the environment of the column was rod, and lo! a loaf of bread, three feet long sufficiently striking. In one respect I think our camps had the advantage of the Union The general aspect of the Confederate camps,—we had no sutlers, and we had no

But though our camp equipage and equipattractive in appearance. The tents and ment were so inferior to those of our antagocamps' equipage were nothing like so smart, nists, I do not think any experienced soldier, so spic and span,-very far from it indeed! watching our marching columns of infantry Our engineer corps were far inferior, lacking or cavalry, or witnessing our brigade drills, in proper tools and equipment. The sappers could fail to be thrilled by the spectacle they and miners of the Federal army on Cemetery presented. Here at least there was no in-Hill at Gettysburg did rapid and effective feriority to the army in blue. The soldierly work during the night following the first qualities that tell on the march, and on the day's battle, as they had previously done at field of battle, shone out here conspicuously. Chancellorsville—work which our men could A more impressive spectacle has seldom been not begin to match. When we had to throw seen in any wars than was presented by Jeb up breastworks in the field, as at Hagers- Stuart's brigades of cavalry when they passed



ALABAMA MEN IN GRAY-CAPT. G. W. DAWSON'S PEROTE GUARDS AT PEROTE SAND BATTERIES, MOBILE



THE CHARLESTON ZOUAVE CADETS GUARDING FEDERAL PRISONERS IN CASTLE PINCKNEY, 1861 (These prisoners were Federal soldiers captured at Bull Run)

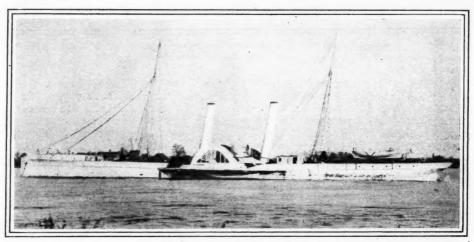
Station in June, 1863. The pomp and pag- ter of 1863-4. gold lace, and his light-blue trousers, and acted in a spirit of independence in battle.

of Northern Virginia. One or two remark- recognized his authority!

in review before General Lee at Brandy able revivals took place, notably in the win-

eantry of gorgeous uniforms and dazzling 
It seems to me as I look back that one equipment of horse and riders, were indeed of the things which stood out strongly in absent; but splendid horsemanship, and that the Confederate army was the independence superb esprit de corps that marks the veteran and the initiative of the individual soldier. legion, and which, though not a tangible or a It would have been a better army in the field visible thing, yet stamps itself upon a march- if it had been welded together by a stricter ing column—these were unmistakably here. discipline,—but this defect was largely atoned And I take leave to express my own indi- for by the strong individuality of the units vidual opinion that the blue-gray coat of in the column. It was not easy to demoralthe Confederate officer, richly adorned with ize a body composed of men who thought and

that rakish slouch hat he wore, made up a As an illustration of the spirit of the private uniform of great beauty. Oh, it was a gallant soldier I recall an incident to this effect. array to look upon that June day of 1863! Major General Gordon had organized a Among the amusements in camp card- strong column to make a night attack on playing was of course included; "seven up" Grant's lines at Petersburg. When he was and "vingt-et-un," I believe, were popular. ready to move and the order to advance was And the pipe was Johnnie Reb's frequent given, a big Texan stepped out of the ranks solace. His tobacco, at any rate, was the and said: "General Gordon, this column real thing-genuine, no make-believe like his can't move before I A. M. The men have a coffee. Often you will see large gatherings truce with the Yanks, and it ain't up till one of the men night after inght attending prayer o'clock." The column did not move till meetings, always with preaching added, for that hour. The private in the ranks had there was a strong religious tone in the Army taken command, and the Major General



A CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE RUNNER

# THE FEDERAL NAVY AND THE SOUTH

# BY FRENCH · E. CHADWICK

(Rear Admiral, United States Navy)

[The following article has been contributed as an introductory chapter to the "Photographic History of the Civil War." It presents, in a striking way, a Federal naval officer's view of the real causes of the fall of the Confederacy in 1865.—The Editor.]

of the great contest without too great dis- want of all. It was because of this want that wrecking our nationality. The actualities of writing General Beauregard in 1868, said the struggle will be dealt with in the "Photo-truly: "We, without the means of purchasing graphic History" about to be published by supplies of any kind, or procuring or repairing it is not amiss to look into the causes of the or guerillas." The Southern army finally South's failure to set up a nation and to melted away and gave up the fight because it justify Gladstone's assurance of Southern suc- had arrived at the limit of human endurance cess as expressed in his Newcastle speech through the suffering which came of the absoin 1862.

It has been, as a rule, taken for granted which the abounding North poured forth for off from the outer world and all exterior

NOW that half a century has passed since its men in the field. The South was in want the Civil War, we have come to a point of many of these necessaries even in the bewhere we can deal calmly with the philosophy ginning of the war; toward the end it was in turbance of the feeling which came near to it had to yield. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Review of Reviews Company. Meanwhile arms, could continue this war only as robbers lute want brought by the blockade.

Some few historians have recognized and that the South was worsted in a fair fight in made clear this fact, notably Gen. Charles the field. This is so in a moderate degree Francis Adams, himself a valiant soldier of only; for the fight was not wholly a fair one. the war. Another is Mr. John Christopher Difference of forces in the field may be set Schwab, professor of political economy in aside, as the fight being on the ground of the Yale University. The former, analyzing six weaker, any disproportion in numbers was reasons for the South's failure, given by a largely annulled. But the army of the North British sympathizer in Blackwood's Magazine was lavishly equipped; there was no want of for July, 1866, says: "We are . . . through arms, food, raiment, ammunition, or medical elimination brought down to one factor, the care. Everything an army could have the blockade, as the controlling condition of Federal forces had to overflowing. On the Union success. In other words that success other hand, the Southern army was starved was made possible by the undisputed naval of all necessaries, not to speak of the luxuries and maritime superiority of the North. Cut



CONFEDERATE GUNS AT FORT BARRANCAS, FLA., TRAINED UPON THE BLOCKADING FLEET (The fort commanded the inner channel to Pensacola Bay)

were mainly established by the navy.

sapped the industrial strength of the Con-less to resist. federacy.'

not merely by force of arms. A nation of was of the simplest; to deprive the South of conquered on its own ground by even the to cut the Confederacy in twain through the great forces the North brought against it but control of the Mississippi. The latter, gained into the field.

sources of supply, reduced to a state of inani- and levies. That some 1,100,000 men were tion by the blockade, the Confederacy was available is, of course, patent from the fact pounded to death,"1 The "pounding" was that the white population of the seceding mainly done by the army; the conditions States was 5,600,000, and to these were added which permitted it to be effectively done, 125,000 men, who, as sympathizers, joined the Southern army. The South fought as "The blockade," says Dr. Schwab in his men have rarely fought. Its spirit was the "Financial and Industrial History of the equal of that of any race or time, and if the South during the Civil War," "constituted 325,000 Boers in South Africa could put the most powerful tool at the command of the 80,000 men into the field, the 5,600,000 of the Federal Government in its efforts to subdue South would have furnished an equal proporthe South. The relentless and almost uni- tion had there been arms, clothing, food and formly successful operations of the navy have the rest of the many accessories which, bebeen minimized in importance by the at times sides men, go to make an army. The situamore brilliant achievements of the army; but tion which prevented an accomplishment of we lean to ascribing to the navy the larger such results as those in South Africa, and it share in undermining the power of resistance was impossible in the circumstances that they on the part of the South. It was the blockade could be, was the result of the blockade of the rather than the ravages of the army that Southern coast, a force the South was power-

What has been said shows how clear was The South was thus beaten by want, and the rôle of the navy. The strategic situation well on to 6,000,000 could never have been its intercourse with Europe and in addition for this failure of resources which made it largely by the battles of Farragut, Porter, impossible to bring its full fighting strength Foote, and Davis, was but a part of the great scheme of blockade, as it cut off the supply We know that there was a total of 2,841,906 of food from Texas and the shipments of enlistments and reënlistments in the army material which entered that State by way of and navy of the North, representing some Matamoras. The question of the military 1,600,000 three-year enlistments; we shall, control of Texas could be left aside so long as however, never know the actual forces of the its communications were cut, for in any case South on account of the unfortunate destruct he State would finally have to yield with the tion of the Southern records of enlistments rest of the Confederacy. The many thousand ¹ Charles Francis Adams, "Proceedings, Massachusetts troops which could have been an invaluable reinforcement to the Southern armies in the

East were to remain west of the Mississippi

the comparatively very small forces of the that coördination came. South African Republic. The frontier of the

hopelessly involved,

To say that in the beginning there was any and were to have no influence in the future broad and well-considered strategic plan at Washington for army action would be an The determination to attempt by force to error. There was no such thing as a general reinstate the Federal authority over a vast staff, no central organization to do the planterritory 800 miles from north to south and ning of campaigns, such as now exists. The 1700 from east to west, defended by such commanders of Eastern and Western armies forces as mentioned, was truly a gigantic went much their own gait without any general proposition, to be measured somewhat by the coördination. It was not until Grant praceffort put forth by Great Britain to subdue tically came to supreme military command

Four Unionist objectives, however, were Confederacy, along which operations were to clear. The greatly disaffected border States begin, was 1500 miles in length. Within which had not joined the Confederacy must the Confederacy were railways which con- be secured and the loyal parts of Virginia and nected Chattanooga with Lynchburg in Vir- Tennessee defended; the Southern ports ginia on the east and with Memphis, on the blockaded; the great river which divided the Mississippi, on the west; two north and south Confederacy into an East and West brought lines ran, the one to New Orleans, the other under Federal control; and the army which to Mobile; Atlanta connected with Chatta- defended Richmond overcome. At the end nooga; Mobile and Savannah were in touch of two years the first and third had been sewith Richmond through the coast line which cured, but it was nearly two years more before passed through Wilmington and Charleston. the gallant Army of Northern Virginia suc-No part of the South, east of the Mississippi, cumbed through the general misery wrought was very distant from railway transportation, in the Confederacy by the sealing of its ports which for a long period the South carried on and the consequent inability of the Southernexcepting in that portion which ran from ers to hold their own against the ever-in-Lynchburg to Chattanooga through the creasing, well-fed and well-supplied forces of eastern part of Tennessee, where the popu- the North. To quote again the able Englishlation was in the main sympathetic with the man just mentioned: "Judicious indeed was the policy which, at the very outset of the Thus the South had the great advantage, war, brought the tremendous pressure of the which it held for several years, of holding and sea-power to bear against the South, and had operating on interior lines. Its communica- her statesmen possessed the knowledge of tions were held intact, whereas those of the what that pressure meant, they must have Federals, as in the case of Grant's advance by realized that Abraham Lincoln was no ordiway of the Wilderness, were often in danger. nary foe. In forcing the Confederates to It was not until Sherman made his great become the aggressors, and to fire on the march to the sea across Georgia—a march national ensign, he had created a united which Colonel Henderson, the noted English North; in establishing a blockade of their writer on strategy, says, "would have been coasts he brought into play a force which, impossible had not a Federal fleet been ready like the mills of the gods, "grinds slowly, but to receive him when he reached the Atlantic" grinds exceeding small." It was the com--that the South felt its communications mand of the sea which finally told and made possible the reuniting of the States.





THE PRODUCERS OF "NATOMA," THE AMERICAN OPERA

(From left to right: Joseph D. Redding, who wrote the "Natoma" libretto; Andreas Dippel, general manager Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company; Cleofonte Campanini, general musical director Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company, and Victor Herbert, composer of "Natoma")

# AMERICAN OPERA ON AMERICAN THEMES

ARTISTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF HERBERT'S "NATOMA" AND Converse's "Sacrifice"

# BY ARTHUR FARWELL

pened in the case of Victor Herbert's grand frequently gain a hearing for his large oropera, "Natoma," which on February 23 chestral works, and not in vain has knocked and 28, respectively, was ushered into the at the erstwhile closed doors of the opera musical world by the Chicago Opera Company houses, has made a place for himself in the by way of the Philadelphia and New York musical world, though Uncle Sam has not opera houses.

and other so-called "American folksongs," ing numbers and with increasing popular and of opera in the English language. None success, go on drawing upon this rich vein of these matters has yet come to final set- for one source of musical inspiration and

T is not often that one stone hits as many influence upon the general situation. Thus as three birds, yet that is what has hap- the American composer, who can now not inwit enough to see precisely what place. Then In the course of America's struggle to be- certain of the critics still heathenishly rage come a world power in musical art, three against the adoption of Indian melodies and hotly contested questions have successively the Indian musical idiom by American comserved as the crux of progress, namely, that posers, protesting and proving that there is of the American composer, of Indian music nothing in it, while the composers, in increastlement, although each has had its quota of color. At present the American musical

it a valuable domestic animal.

pathetically considered American requirements in the nature of his appeal, that he with a California Indian girl who, by killing stands to-day nowhere else than with Amer- the would-be abductor of her mistress, saves ican composers. His opera is thus a touch- her for the man whom she herself loves, and stone, having at once the triple power to clar-stoically renounces her own passion. ify in some measure the three questions that musical affairs.

characters.

his birth a gypsy fortune-teller had startling Natoma responds, but, watching her chance, things to say of his future fame as a com- stabs Alvarado, who is attempting to abduct poser, and he would indeed be a man of little Barbara, instead of Castro. Father Peralta spirit who refused to live up to such a roman-comes from the church, quells the excitetic circumstance. At the age of seven the ment, and protects Natoma. Within the young Herbert was taken to Germany, where church, in Act III, Natoma is turned from he shortly afterwards developed with phe-further violent projects by the priest, and nomenal rapidity as a 'cellist, subsequently placing her amulet over the shoulders of Barmaking a successful concert tour of Europe. bara, who attends service with Paul, she

Being offered a position in the Royal Court silently passes out with the nuns. Orchestra at Stuttgart, Herbert took up his concerto, and, in rapid succession, many other occupants of which arrived at an earlier hour bert and his wife, who was the prima-donna late and depart early for after-theater supat the Royal Theater, accepted engagements pers. Interest in the performance centered

bert was that of assistant conductor to Anton are those who will consider the Indian girl Seidl and afterwards to Theodore Thomas, created by the librettist and herself an imconductor of the 22d Regiment Band, suc-possible being, she nevertheless made the ceeding Patrick Gilmore, and conductor of character a vehicle for the successful presenthe Pittsburg Orchestra.

world is shaken by the appearance of a It was William MacDonald, of the Bosstrange monster with two heads, "opera in tonians, who first turned the composer's at-English" and "English opera," certain autention to light opera, in which field he has thorities holding that at best it is a visionary made so phenomenal a record. Among his beast such as might have been beheld by St. twenty or more successful light operas are John upon Patmos, and others stoutly main- "The Serenade," "The Wizard of the Nile," taining that a little cultivation would make "The Fortune Teller," "The Ameer," "It Happened in Nordland," "Babes in Toy-Victor Herbert's opera "Natoma" assumes land," "Mlle. Modiste," and "The Red the burden of all three of these questions at Mill." A symphonic poem, "Hero and a stroke. Mr. Herbert is not of American Leander," is one of his more serious comorigin, it is true, but he has for so long identi-positions, which number choruses, cantatas, fied himself with America, and has so sym- orchestral pieces and suites, and other works.

The story of "Natoma" concerns itself

Act I shows the ceremonial home-coming have caused so much confusion in national of Barbara from convent school to the hacienda of her father, Don Francisco, of the old Following immediately upon the heels of Spanish régime, on the island of Santa Cruz. "Natoma" came also "The Sacrifice," an Lieutenant Paul Merrill, of the U. S. opera with text and music by Frederick S. Brig Liberty, trifles with the passions of Converse, an American, and which had its Natoma, and he and Barbara love at first première at the Boston Opera House on sight. A Spanish lover, Alvarado, is repulsed, March 3. It presents a striking parallelism and with Castro, a half-breed, plots venwith "Natoma" in respect of scenes and geance. At the Fiesta on the following day before the Santa Barbara mission, repre-Mr. Herbert has had a varied and an in-sented in Act II, Barbara again repulses Alvateresting career. He comes of a distinctly rado, by throwing down his hat, which has artistic ancestry, being the grandson of been placed upon her head according to the Samuel Lover, of Dublin, Ireland, a man who custom of a traditional dance. Castro bids won a reputation in three arts. Moreover, at for a partner in the "dagger dance," and

The Metropolitan Opera House wore residence there, and pursued his studies in festive and appropriate garb on the occasion composition with Max Seifritz. During this of the first New York performance. Amerperiod he composed his well-known 'cello ican flags were draped on the boxes, the works of serious caliber. In 1886 Mr. Her- than is customary for those who usually go at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. chiefly in the work of Mary Garden in the Among the other posts held by Mr. Her-title rôle, and with reason, for although there tation of her unique and magnetic artistic

personality. Her voice, neither particularly beautiful nor flexible in itself, she used with charm, and often with telling dramatic and emotional power. And, greatly to her credit -though it should be so common a virtue as to fail of invoking praise-she enunciated her words with so proper a respect for their true sound that much of what she sang could be understood even in the remote parts of the house.

The first act of the opera provides Natoma with an impressive narrative concerning the origin of her people; the second a musically effective prayer to (for some unexplained reason) the alien god, "Manitou," and the sensational "dagger dance." Act III opens with an aria for Natoma ranging from the quietest to the most violent emotions, and musically the greatest achievement of the opera. Miss Garden made the most of these major opportunities, and in the last mentioned rose to a memorable height of sustained emotional power.

The unsympathetic rôle of Lieutenant Paul Merrill was sung by John MacCormack in a voice of pleasing quality, though not at all times sufficiently strong to cope with the orchestral tone and the size of the house. in enunciation. Lillian Grenville's Barbara Mario Sammarco, as Alvarado, was satisfac-



MARY GARDEN AS "NATOMA"



VICTOR HERBERT, THE COMPOSER

might have pleased as a light opera character tory in power and quality of tone, and good in a smaller house. Gustave Huberdeau and Hector Dufranne, as Don Francisco and Father Peralta, carried their rôles with vocal, linguistic, and dramatic understanding, as did Frank Preisch in the slight rôle of Castro. Armand Crabbe's sympathetic voice was heard to good advantage in the rôle of Pico, who sings the "Vaquero's Song."

Many were the felicitations extended to the principals, the composer and librettist, conductor Campanini and manager Andreas Dippel, after the several acts and at the close of the opera. They were called out by ones, twos, threes, and by the half-dozen, time and time again, to acknowledge the applause of the audience. The temper of the audience during the performance was sympathetic, interestedly alert, and sometimes enthusiastic, as at the dramatically and musically stirring close of the second act, with its tense passions and thrilling "dagger dance."

In composing the grand opera "Natoma," Mr. Herbert, already famous as the composer of many of the most popular light operas of the day, removes his activities from the field of popular stage entertainment, as commonly understood, to a field which it is customary to view from the standpoint of musical art, despite the fact that an unwitting cynic recently gained newspaper immormusic." It has also been customary to speak savage. of "composers and light opera composers," but while Mr. Herbert is known to be the styles, that of the freely treated aria and composer of serious orchestral works not free musical declamation of the type estabsufficiently known to the public, he now first lished by Puccini. Beyond these, the tune writes himself down with sweeping publicity finds occasional place, and there is the conas belonging to the former class. Moreover, certed vocal writing of the choruses. Musical he does so with large claims to success.

the beginning have been trained to a more familiar styles of vocal writing. involved and studious style. A spontaneous "Vaquero's Song" counted for much more rhythmic as well as its thought significance. with the audience than sheer tonal mass as 
If there is one way more than another in

tality by speaking of "grand opera and beneath the veneer of civilization to find the

The music of "Natoma" is in two general declamation is the predominating style, and The truest appreciators of Mr. Herbert's is supported by an orchestral accompaniment light operas have long remarked in them a in which liberal use of "leading motives" is quality of ingenuity, taste, and ability, which made. Some of these are brief, after the has given them a distinction above that of Wagnerian manner, and some present more many works supposed to be in the same expanded melodic ideas. The composer has class. It is not surprising, therefore, to find not been uninfluenced by Puccini in the nahim transferring that ability to the more seri- ture of his thematic treatment and harmonic ous forms of writing. In one sense in par- style, although in the latter respect particuticular, his evolution gives him an advantage larly he is led to the establishment and genover those who have taken themselves seri- erous employment of an idiom suggested by ously, or overseriously, from the start, the nature of American Indian melodies. Emerging from the field where spontaneity, The vocal writing of Natoma's part is also freshness, immediateness of appeal constitute subtly and cleverly characterized throughout the sine qua non of music writing, he brings by certain considerations of Indian melody, this sense of freshness with him into his more through which the audience gains Indian serious effort, which thus achieves a buoy- musical suggestiveness from the singer, as well ancy and elasticity, a rhythmic dash, too as from the orchestra, without the composer often lacking in the work of those who from having made a too serious departure from

The quality of musical thought throughout artistic flight upward from the natural melo- the opera is in general fresh, vigorous, and dic subsoil of music necessarily brings with characteristic. Moreover, the composer shows it a greater invigoration than the too often himself capable of subtleties for which the heavy-winged endeavor to sustain a high field of comic opera writing could give him flight from the point where the great masters little or no scope. There is true musical im-There is thus a lesson for many pulse behind the development of the themes, American composers in Mr. Herbert's latest and the music is everywhere straightforward work, and the virtue indicated in "Natoma" and logical. Where the composer wishes to compensates in large measure for the undeniproduce an effect of mystery, as where Naable flavor of light opera which is to be no- toma, in Act I, tells of the origin of her foreticed in the work. This flavor becomes most fathers in the clouds, he inclines to resort to pronounced in the "Vaquero's Song" in the the harmonic scheme contributed to the festivities of Act II, where a Spanish rhythm, world's music by the modern Frenchmen. broadly treated, stands boldly and rather Where the text has lyrical qualities of impudently forth from the less primitive rhythm, Mr. Herbert is at his best in the musical context. The "music-drama" idea, music. He is hampered, however, by that handed down to us by Wagner, with its prin- great part of the text which is written in a ciple of unbroken and unbreakable dramatic totally unrhythmic prose, which would be continuity, was here thrown to the winds. the despair of the musician were he really de-The audience, for the moment finding itself pendent on it for musical inspiration. Fortuback in the field of comic opera, or at least nately, Mr. Herbert is not. He composes of old-fashioned opera, broke into applause from his sense of the musical needs of the and interrupted the act for the sake of gaining scene, and does the best that can be done for a repetition of the number. Much more im- the words. He cannot at all times, however, free pressive, tonally, was the choral climax of the his musical wings from the burden of the text. festivities, but it is of particular interest to note There should be no line of the text of a grand that the unalloyed barbaric rhythm of the opera, or of any opera, which does not have its

in the climax. One need not probe deep which the composer's sojourn in the field of

light opera has militated against him in this first essay in grand opera, it lies in his having habituated himself to the less deep-breathed style required for the lighter forms of opera. He achieves many moments of impressiveness, of dramatic intensity, of minor climax, but the necessary relaxation between them is of a nature to prevent them from contributing to an entire act sufficiently broad and cumulative in its outlines. As a man in the lobby said, "it is like a string of pearls, on a string that is too long." It is quite possible that the text is equally responsible, perhaps more so, for this circumstance.

The orchestral garment in which Mr. Herbert has clothed his musical thoughts is of rich color and skillful weave. The score is nothing less than masterly. The first part of Act I is rather over-lightly scored, and gives at first the impression that the composer has overestimated the power of the instruments and underestimated the size of the house. It is apparent later that this must have been done purposefully, for the sake of climax. The composer's knowledge of the character and capacities of the instruments, and his intuitive certainty of orchestral effects previously untried by him, serve him well in "BARBARA" (LILLIAN GRENVILLE) AND "DON FRANmaking a score beautiful in tonal balance and color, and effective in a multitude of ways, according to the occasion. There are many —half-breed!"—in unmistakable accents.

the literary schoolroom; its context, as in- employed throughout the opera. verities and ideals. love scenes and an attempted abduction under impossible circumstances.

has been touched by Mr. Herbert in no equiv- it shall be, proportionately, as common for



CISCO" (GUSTAVE HUBERDEAU) IN THE OPERA

fanciful details for the delectation of the care- ocal way. His Indian themes, whether borful observer, as where Natoma in Act I calls rowed entire or simulated, are authentic in Castro "half-breed," and the orchestra for sev- their quality. He has shown remarkable symeral moments spits out an echoing "half-breed! pathy in devising a scheme of development for these themes which retains their peculiar The text, which is by Joseph D. Redding, character and "color," and his music in this fulfils the conditions of opera in presenting genre is both impressive and convincing scenes sufficiently remote from to-day, and Three melodies of Indian character in parcapable of being invested with a romantic ticular are employed; one, a gentle theme and a musical atmosphere. It presents char- suggesting Natoma's love; another of stern acters fully capable of providing the neces- character indicating her Indian nature; and sary dramatic reactions. But its lyrics take the third the highly barbaric "dagger dance." one to the absurdities of old Italian opera and The first two are extensively and effectively

dicated, is devoid of the necessary rhythmic 
It is not to be overhastily admitted that structure; and it presents situations which the use of Indian music in "Natoma" is the must impress the beholder as absurd. There greatest which can be made of it. It can, are many operatic conventions with which however, be said that Mr. Herbert's successit is unprofitable to quarrel. But, leaving ful and convincing employment of it is a "music-drama" as conceived by Wagner thorough justification of the arduous and aside, later writers of opera have shown that much-contested development of this departmuch may be accomplished even within those ment of American music, and that it is the conventions by a proper devotion to dramatic most important example of it on a large scale "Natoma" presents yet placed before the American people.

As to the question of grand opera in the English language, it is the belief of the writer The question of Indian music in "Natoma" that it cannot become a vital question until



ALICE NIELSEN AS "CHONITA" IN "THE SACRIFICE";
THE NEW OPERA BY CONVERSE

Americans to produce opera in their own language for their own people as it is now for them to produce and sing songs in that language. As long as opera is wholly exotic, it falls under the laws of exotics. Now that American librettists and composers are apparently upon the dawn of a liberal operatic productivity and hearing, the question assumes living significance. In proportion as opera in the vernacular by native writers becomes a common form of entertainment in America, the people will be likely to want to hear many of the old operas in English, and will probably demand such a hearing. Just in so far as "Natoma" proves to be a lasting success, or leads to future lasting successes, just so far is it efficient in promoting the cause of grand opera in the English language.

# COMPOSER CONVERSE AND HIS WORK

Mr. Frederick S. Converse, a native of Massachusetts, whose opera, "The Sacrifice," was performed last month under brilliant auspices at the Boston Opera House, began his studies in composition at Harvard University. He graduated with highest honors in his chosen studies in 1803, going to Munich,

where he was no less successful at the Royal School of Music. The story of his life is the story of steady work at composition, interrupted for a time by taking up the work of instruction at the Harvard Music School.

His academic experiences influenced strongly his first compositions, the most important of which were a sonata for violin and piano, and a symphony in D. Sympathies with the romantic school, however, soon deflected his artistic tendency, and, following in the footsteps of Liszt and Strauss, he wrote a number of symphonic poems, among them "The Festival of Pan," "Endymion's Narrative," and "The Mystic Trumpeter," the latter after the poem of Walt Whitman. His obvious devotion to the work of the poet Keats led him also to compose a vocal and orchestral setting of "La Belle Dame Sans Merci." All of these works, as well as others, have had hearings through the Boston Sym-



FLORENCIO CONSTANTINO AS "BERNAL" IN "THE SACRIFICE"

phony Orchestra and other of the principal American orchestras.

The theme of his earlier symbolistic opera, "The Pipe of Desire," takes one back into Celtic fairy lore. It treats of a magic pipe which can confer upon its player the fulfilment of his fondest desire, though at the price of tragedy.

"The Sacrifice" treats of the conflict between the Spanish settlers of Southern California and the "Gringoes," in 1846. Bernal, a Mexican officer, and Captain Burton, of the American forces, are rivals for the hand of Chonita, a young Mexican lady, who loves the former. The action, first in the garden of Chonita's home, then in the mission, and subsequently in Chonita's bedchamber, brings about a situation in which Burton, who holds Bernal as a condemned spy, is ready to give him up to save Chonita, who cannot survive Bernal's execution, if he can find a way to do so consistent with military honor. He accomplishes this by allowing himself to be killed by a party of attacking Spaniards whom he might have successfully resisted.

Mr. Converse is known as the composer of the one-act opera, "The Pipe of Desire," a symbolistic and mystical piece, as far removed from "The Sacrifice" in character as could well be imagined. His former opera, while showing high musicianship, was universally felt to be incomprehensible to audiences. The new opera may be regarded as the reaction from an extreme idealistic tendency, on the part of the composer, and an endeavor to make a more direct dramatic and human appeal. In this he is felt to have succeeded in a noteworthy manner in his third act, Parker, writing in the Boston Transcript,

three principal characters, against a back-characterization. ground of racial struggle, deepened by a A deeper glance might bring the whole most anomalous.



MR. FREDERICK CONVERSE (Composer of "The Sacrifice")

but to have fallen short of it in the first two. finds the conception carried out with insuffi-From the evidence of the text, with the cient completeness, and attributes the fault lyrics of which Mr. John Macy has given to the author's inability to coördinate propassistance, it appears to have been the com- erly the large elements in his plan, and to an poser's design to portray the loves of the insufficiently developed power of musical

sense of inevitability and fate. The latter matter back to the question of the literary coloring is contributed in large measure by characterization of the persons in the drama, Tomasa, the old Indian woman, who assumes as revealed by an examination of the text. somewhat the character of a seer. Mr. Con- The book shows abundant evidence of a cerverse, in his construction of the text, has been tain kind of literary taste and skill. But at some pains to accentuate this aspect of literary technic, per se, is something very her character, a procedure which has resulted different from the technic of verse especially in more distinctly characterizing her than intended as the text of a music drama. In the other persons in the drama, while making the first place, Mr. Converse's characters, as her, in some respects, at the same time the book reveals them, are not specific individuals, but only general types,-the Amer-In short, a kind of psychological back- ican officer capable of noble impulses, the ground appears to have been planned, against passionate Mexican, the charming Spanish which the chief characters and their actions girl, and so on. Their speech is such as any should stand vividly forth. Mr. H. T. other of their type might employ; in fact it

Converse's characters could scarcely stimu- lack of emotional variety. late high musical characterization. The sage. A single moment of intensely poignant

RAMON BLANCHART AS "CAPTAIN BURTON" IN "THE SACRIFICE"

is sufficiently vague and general to be not in- whole scenes and acts. And likewise the frequently interchangeable among them. For other characters, similarly treated, would dramatic purposes, character must cut more stand forth with more vividness, and relieve incisively. As presented in the text, Mr. the drama of Mr. Parker's further charge of

The anomaly noted in the character of difficulty here is not with the musician, but Tomasa is analogous to that attributable to with the poet; not with coordination, but the character of Natoma, namely, an imwith character drawing. Had the old Indian possible religious psychology. The religion woman's character as seer been outlined in of Tomasa approaches vastly too nearly that her speech as definitely and individually as a of her Mexican mistress. Even if the Indian Cruikshank or a Goya would have drawn it can be brought to accept the white man's in black and white, Mr. Parkers' objection God (which is doubtful, as it is impossible would not have arisen. An even partially for him to conceive Him), it is extremely accurate musical delineation, if the character doubtful if he can ever be brought to conbe drawn with sufficient individuality of out- ceive of "loving" Him. The Indian inline in the first place, will carry the necessary stinctively, in his deepest self, fears uncomhuman, dramatic, and "atmospheric" mes-prehended powers of a superhuman nature.

A similar criticism might be offered upon characterization of Tomasa as seer would act he religious psychology of the other charcomplish much more toward establishing the acters. It is something more than difficult requisite dramatic atmosphere than any to conceive of a young Catholic Spanish amount of diluted seership spread out over woman extolling the delights of love to a priest, and, as well, to find two soldiers of that rough land and epoch speaking so constantly of God, when in reality they would

undoubtedly have been swearing.

It is to be remembered; nevertheless, that "The Sacrifice" is a great step beyond "The Pipe of Desire" in directness. And in view of the fact that the author is the possessor of literary ideals, it is hoped and expected that he will turn them to more effective dramatic

purpose in future operas. As with all Mr. Converse's work in composition, the music of "The Sacrifice" exhibits intellectual force and solid qualities of structure. Its plan involves the use of "leading motives," as does that of "Natoma," although they are somewhat sparingly used, and are not emphasized or blazoned forth in a way to make a vivid impression on the retina of the ear. Among the most impressive moments of the score are those of the sunrise and the lovers' meeting in Act III. The opera contains hints of Indian music, and suggestions of patriotic songs.

Mr. Converse would seem to be at a stage of his development where his capacity for musical structure and orchestral effectiveness still outweigh his power of essentially dramatic musical utterance.

Years ago Walt Whitman wrote

In the need of songs, philosophy, an appropriate native grand opera, shipcraft, any craft, He or she is greatest who contributes the greatest original practical example.

To-day the principle, in its operatic bearing, is called into lively action.



MANUAL TRAINING FOR ONE OF THE "UNGRADED CLASSES" OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS (See page 453)

# DEFECTIVE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL: A SOCIAL SAFEGUARD

# BY OLIVIA HOWARD DUNBAR

public schools on New York's East Side was with his teachers, and retrogression rather sought out recently by a mother whose tears than progress for the unhappy boy himself,—

he runs away from me and goes to school, teen other children,—the classes are limited Always they have told me that child is crazy to fifteen. Some were more, some less deand I would not believe them! Now I see for veloped than he, but all were, in the rather myself he is crazy, or I could sometimes keep pitiful colloquialism, "crazy." Here there him away from school!"

A YOUNG woman having charge of the normal children. This meant derision on the so-called "ungraded class" in one of the part of his schoolmates, continual combats and lamentations evidenced her deep distress. with, of course, a constant and unconquer-"What is it you have done to my Harry?" able tendency toward truancy. Suddenly he the woman wailed. "Every day of his life found himself in a schoolroom with but fourwere pleasant, interesting things to do all day A few weeks earlier Harry had been sub- long, and nobody imposed the torture of jected to a series of tests, classified as men-keeping still while one did them. A friendly tally and physically "defective," and there- person who was called a teacher but who upon assigned a place in a newly formed spe-didn't act like one, suggested, persuaded, encial class. During five or six years previous couraged, praised, but never coerced or punto this he had been submitted to the common ished. School therefore promptly became injustice of being forced into competition with for Harry a place one had to be coaxed to

leave. Very naturally his mother believed that the teacher had "put a spell" upon her unfortunate child, and it was no easy matter

an angry mother whose child has been told to diagnosed, prescribed for, and classified, stay at home and help with housework, but New York is very much ahead of any other has obeyed the irresistible lure and run American city. Miss Elizabeth Farrell, a to school. Jewish parents have repeatedly to woman of wide experience, is at the head of be consoled because their children obstinately the entire department of ungraded classes. evade observance of the religious festivals in Miss Farrell and her associate, Dr. Isabella order not to miss a day of this new and en- Smart, who admit that the equipment at grossing variety of education. All the symp-their disposal is the best in the country, pertoms of truancy, in short, that these children sonally examine and test every child who is exhibit are of a quaintly reversed order, suggested by the teachers of the regular Perhaps no children have ever before re-classes. Of course very many puzzling cases garded school as so great a privilege.

Every respectable educational pillar would tions are turned over to an ungraded class,would look for silence and immobility; for sure to transform them. absolute obedience to Authority seated on a cause the most anxiety. Even if a child training-from the regular ranks. should be excessively tumultuous, he would not be reproved. He would merely overhear the teacher praising a child of more controlled behavior. Thus unconsciously he himself to it.

NEW YORK'S SPECIAL CLASSES

As a development of the past ten years, one to explain to her that he was for the first hundred and ten such special classes are now time being scientifically taught, and that he maintained in connection with the public schools of New York City. Not only in the Instances of this sort occur continually. A number of children thus cared for, but in the teacher often has to leave her work to pacify methods by which these abnormal cases are resolve themselves into a matter of eyes-A grown-up person who held the ancient defective vision-or adenoids. Obscurer physschoolroom traditions firmly in mind would ical difficulties are treated by experienced be likely to feel on visiting a class for defect-physicians without any cost to the child. ives that he was entering topsy-turvydom. Cases where there are no physical complicaappear to him to have been torn down. He an experience that in three months is pretty

It should be understood that these classes platform; for confinement between a desk and do not usually include merely backward a hard chair, both screwed tight to the floor; - children. On the other hand, absolutely and he would find nothing of the sort. There hopeless cases are not admitted. But the might not even be a book in sight, although idea is that every child who is to any degree most of the children do learn to read. But a educable, should to that degree be educated. book is certainly the most formidable object Rooms are chosen for these classes in the that would be encountered. For furnishings public school buildings in order that the there are movable tables and movable cane- pupils who are set apart may not suffer from seated chairs, workbenches fitted with tools, too marked a sense of difference and isolaa sand-bench, a miscellany of kindergarten tion, a certain amount of contact with normaterial, window-boxes with growing plants. mal children being considered desirable. The If this background is informal, the pedagog- department is growing so rapidly and the ical atmosphere is far more so. Suppose, for need of specially equipped teachers has beinstance, that a child flatly refuses to accede come so imperative that the Board of Eduto a suggestion from the teacher. The con-cation has decided to send thirty young servative visitor looks to see prompt retribu- women teachers to take a course at the New tion inflicted. What he does see is that the Jersey Training School at Vineland, the leadteacher entirely ignores the refusal and passes ing institution in the country for the study on to another pupil. But the incredible, the of abnormal psychology. It also expects to revolutionary thing, from the older stand- open this spring a special training school in point, is a schoolroom without silence. Speech, Brooklyn. So far, the teachers of defective laughter, and freedom of motion are not for- classes have been recruited—and with no bidden these children. They are even en-little difficulty, for it is obvious that the work couraged; for it is the apathetic cases that demands peculiar gifts, as well as special

### VARIOUS AMERICAN EXPERIMENTS

In spite of what it has accomplished, New would come to form a standard and adapt York was by no means the first American city to become interested in this work. It

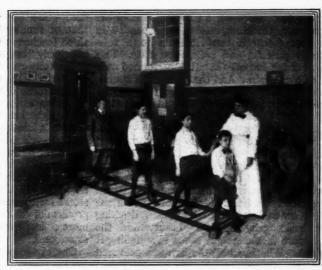
goes without saying that Germany was the first country to pay special attention to the important subject,—as far back as 1867. Other leading European countries soon followed. The first experiment of the sort in this country was made in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875. In 1806 the first attempt to organize such work in the public schools was made in Providence, R. I. Since New York made its beginning, various other larger cities have made an effort to include the care of defectives in the public school system, but to a degree by no means commensurate with the need. Indeed, the efforts of Chicago, St. Louis, and San

been excelled by smaller municipalities, such where theories are the most misleading. The as Denver, Los Angeles, New Haven, Conn., things that we need to know, absolutely can-Rochester, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass.

children of the first degree,—that is, children learn how to conceal them. Our noisy classattain the equivalent of the fourth grade at ducted, but that is just the art of it. Method fourteen years,—Los Angeles had twenty is really far more important with these unfor-ungraded rooms for defectives of all kinds. tunate children than with normal ones, who by the presence of Clark University, famous But the abnormal child cannot learn unless for its studies in child psychology, just as the he is handled in precisely the right fashion." defective children of Philadelphia now profit

# DIFFICULTIES IN THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

forced to learn their trade all over again.



GYMNASTICS FOR PUPILS OF "UNGRADED CLASSES"

Francisco, for instance, have proportionately all branches of education, this is the one not be learned from books and lectures. One As recently as 1907, when Chicago made has to discover one's own facts, evolve one's no provision for imbeciles or for subnormal own methods, and then, most difficult of all, who will not be able with special training to rooms may not seem to be methodically con-Worcester has of course profited very much learn in spite of our mistakes with them.

Not very much imagination is needed to by the Psychological Clinic for Children con-see that the greater part of the special nected with the University of Pennsylvania. teacher's equipment must consist of patience, It should not be forgotten, of course, that and patience in an almost divine degree. One this clinic, ably developed by Dr. Lightner teacher had reasons for believing that a boy Witmer, owes its origin to a public school in her class could be taught to write. Every teacher's special interest in a defective child. day for a year, the boy made meaningless marks with his pencil. Every day the teacher encouraged him, stimulated his confidence in himself, and gave him the manual train-How do the teachers to whom these unforing that little by little developed his crippled tunate children are entrusted begin their brain. At the end of the year, the marks miraculous work of regeneration? It may began miraculously to take the form of letbe taken for granted that the undertaking ters, and in time the child did indeed learn is not a bit easier than it sounds. Many of to write, -a wonderful testimony to his them, on being appointed, find that they are teacher's skill. Then again, almost all children, on entering these classes, seem sullen "University study in abnormal psychology and ill-tempered. But the teacher knows sounds well," one of these teachers confessed that they have been made so by misunderrecently, "and of course it's intensely inter- standing and ridicule, in many cases by esting; but it's really not of much direct cruelty and violence, and that defective help when one tackles the actual work! Of children are always happy and affectionate

pretty consistently infernal.

pleasure that might be taken in watching it classrooms. grow. When, at last, the fern was delivered heard daily all their lives.

greatest obstacle in training these children the younger teachers confided with some consists in their home conditions, -which are, pride to Miss Anderson that her class was in most cases, conditions of brutalizing pov- becoming quieter. erty and ignorance. Many of the children have been underfed and ill-used since their that could happen!" Miss Anderson exclaimed. birth. Many of them are accustomed to the "That's the very trouble with them,—over-

life of the streets, by night and day.

been taught all they can learn, and their Self-control will come later on." teachers have grown wise in accomplishing it, the usefulness of these laboratories is not to develop freely their own resourcefulness. exhausted. For there is also to be consid- A very natural tendency on the part of an ered the application of what is discovered inexperienced teacher would be to keep her here to the needs of the normal child. For class where she knew it was safe, rather than instance, certain teachers have been bold to adventure among unfamiliar conditions. enought to speculate whether, if school can be But they are shown that this caution is not made a heaven, and a very profitable heaven, necessary. Three classes, numbering fortyfor the defective child, the normal one cannot five children in all, were taken the other day by similar methods at least be led to tolerate for an outing to the woods, the excursion being it. Truancy is unknown in the defective made by trolley and involving several transclasses. Cannot the principles that prevent fers. Before starting, the inspired precauit be applied to the education of normal chil-tion was taken of placing the more developed

when they are given a chance. Part of her dren, who at present know no keener joy than patience, therefore, has to be expended in that of running away from school? Also, restoring fifteen temperaments to a relathese teachers ask, does there really exist a tively peaceful and unharassed state. This hopelessly "bad boy"? Individual attention feat is not impossible. It is performed over successfully overcomes the apparent incorrigiand over again. And the result is, of course, bility of defective children. Why not apply that these children cling to their teacher with similar methods to children who are, after intense devotion, as to their one defense in a all, much easier to deal with? Moreover, world that must have come to seem to them much light has been thrown by this work upon all adolescent mental processes. As one Such a teacher must also be a prompt and of the teachers explained, it is not easy to wise interpreter of juvenile action. There are follow the operations of a mind that is workobviously occasions where it would be easy to ing as rapidly as an express train,—but when misjudge. Not many weeks ago, the teacher this speed, as in the case of the defective, is in charge of a newly assembled class talked slowed down, the mental machinery can be repeatedly to her children about a fern she studied with comparative ease. So it is the had ordered for the schoolroom, dwelling problem of education as a whole that is being enthusiastically upon its beauty and the more or less consciously worked out in these

One of the particularly successful of New at the school, the children leaped, fifteen York's special teachers, Miss Meta Louise strong, to investigate it, but after one look at Anderson, was loaned this year to the Newark the plant, turned upon the florist's man with schools, where the system of defective classes fluent outbursts of profanity. An inexperi- is being initiated, and where it is her complex enced teacher might easily have been dis-function to show the newly appointed teachheartened by this episode. But this young ers how to teach their apparently ineducable woman understood from it that she had been pupils. Being a high enthusiast, Miss Andereven more successful than she had hoped- son likes nothing better than the baffling that she had aroused an intense and hungry difficulties of this enterprise. The first step interest that an object so sedate as a fern was is to test the recommended cases, and, inasutterly inadequate to gratify. The children much as there is not room for all, to eliminate had expected something at least as brilliant as those less definitely in need of special training. a geranium or tiger lily, and their disappoint- The next move is to persuade the teachers and ment was expressed in the only terms with children not to be afraid of each other; and which they were familiar, the terms they had the foundation is laid. There are at first a good many serious misconceptions on both And this suggests the parenthesis that the sides. After a few weeks of struggle, one of

"But don't you know that's the worst thing repression. First they must be taught ex-But even after the defective classes have pression,—let them shout, if they want to.

Next, the teachers have to be encouraged

children in charge of those relatively helpless. This worked perfectly and the expedition was the normal children of having defective cases an entire success. But projects far more removed from the regular classrooms. difficult than this, such as taking a class to visit the toy department of a great shop, are able advantage for the defectives themselves. often carried through without mishap. In As far as mental training is concerned, expegeneral, it is perfectly clear that the children rienced teachers say that the most that can have the keenest pleasure in these experi- ever be done for a defective human being, ments. They do not suffer greatly from under the most fortunate circumstances, is self-consciousness; and it was a very unusual to bring him to what is rated as the mental cloud that had troubled the consciousness of development of twelve years. Probably in the little girl who came to her teacher and the public schools, with the serious handibegged with pitiful seriousness that the next caps of wrong home influences, undernourishtime they were taken out, Joseph, a conspic- ment, and so on, this is rarely if ever done. uously abnormal child, might be left behind. The most hopeful cases are taught to read "Because, if he goes, people look at us so!"

### GETTING RID OF ROUTINE

Edson has pointed out, the mere offer of a plainly, as most children enter these classes special salary is not enough to tempt women with imperfect articulation. teachers into this special work. It goes without saying that courage and faith are necessary, but a pretty thorough renunciation of almost all pedagogical habits and prejudices in the nature of the case, there can be no was worthy of an intelligent adult. adequate reward.

# ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW SYSTEM

here and there who will ask, as is asked of all these children build better than they know. innovations, what this new and spreading They do not reason about their work, and it system amounts to, and how much, at its ut- may not be taken for granted that a boy who most, it can accomplish for the city. The can make a sled can tell you how he has made question happens in this case not to be diffi- it. It is of course essential that this fact cult to answer.

plishes is a thorough medical inspection of found that children who were apt at domesall doubtful cases in the schools, with the tic work and who had displayed an amazing resultant weeding out of institutional cases, proficiency in "making" single beds, were and with its incidental treatment of eyes, utterly at a loss when confronted with an throats, etc.

The second good consists in the benefit to

Beyond this, there is definite and measursimple English, and are able to master arithmetic through multiplication. It is interesting to note that the process of division is a stage beyond the mind of a defective. They It is not hard to see why, as Dr. Andrew are also taught as far as possible to speak

# VALUE OF MANUAL TRAINING

But, quite naturally, their intellectual prois also involved. As Miss Anderson has gram is very simple, and it is made possible shrewdly observed, many of the hard-and- at all only through the effects of a great deal fast laws that have governed school life have of manual training, at which they are surprisreally been for the convenience of the teacher, ingly apt. Almost every one of them, their rather than the good of the pupil. Routine, teachers say, is capable of being put at a to a teacher, is the paramount convenience. trade. Some children who had been under a And routine, in this work, is the first thing to special teacher's care for only two months be cast aside. All notions of authority and were found the other day producing thordiscipline are likewise discarded at the thresh- oughly practical and coherent results from old of these classrooms. A genuinely scient he tools and materials that had been suptific interest in psychology, a human tender- plied them. One boy had cut out three thin ness for the stumbling and imperfectly pieces of wood and constructed a toy sled, equipped, a stoutly durable set of nerves, and which he had afterward painted. The wood an unfailing ready-wittedness are some of the was evenly cut, the nails were driven with qualifications demanded by a work for which, perfect precision, and the whole performance

Here, then, is a positive power that can be developed in these children, and that should, of course, be used; -but used with knowledge and discretion, inasmuch as their teachers Undoubtedly there are skeptical onlookers intimate that in all their accomplishment, should be realized, to prevent injustice. In The first good that such a system accom- one training-school, for instance, it was unmade double bed. This fact did not lessen

died, her grief was that of a bereaved mother. tion of such homes.

## THE MORAL EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES

fectives. It is moral training that these chilthat they do what they can to promote this dren, with their weak wills and highly sug-social crime. When the parents are poor as gestible natures, most need. An untrained well as ignorant, they have a well-known defective is an appalling danger to a com- custom of withdrawing a child from an instimunity, and unfortunately this danger is tution as soon as he is committed to it, in fairly frequent, since defectives constitute order that they may put him at factory work what is variously estimated as from one to and profit by his wages. It is said by the three per cent. of the population of every public school teachers that parents, whenever hours a day spent in the care of a special special classes for the same purpose. That teacher,—can, it is believed, guarantee prac- is to say, the personal liberty of the defective tical immunity from serious harm, both to is still absolutely uninvaded by law, while the the child himself and to the society that he liberty of the sick and the insane is promptly would otherwise menace,—up to the age of restricted. As Miss Farrell points out, the sixteen. Beyond this age, the schools make degree of liberty granted to a human being no provision for defectives.

subject insist that the story does not end thorities, rather than by too fond or too schools that they shall give the defective ers are now agitating for legislation that shall child permanent moral stability. And since bring the defective much more definitely this cannot be done, it is believed that the within the authoritative charge of the State, only wise course is the segregation of most but the desired end is not yet in sight.

the value of the earlier achievement; it adult defectives. Practically all the men and merely illustrated afresh the imperative women who have guided the work up to this need of guidance that these human beings point advocate this course and insist that have. Then there are cases where children only thus can the two great dangers be can only be developed in the direction of avoided,—that of the defective becoming a some one faculty that is often discovered by prey of the shrewd criminal, and that of his accident. A boy in the public schools of New marrying and becoming a parent. At pres-York seemed absolutely ineducable except ent, sufficient facilities for such segregation for having an extraordinary and even beauti- naturally do not exist. But it has been shown ful sense of order. His efficiency in rearrang- that an institution for adult defectives ing an untidy room amounted almost to a can be self-supporting, inasmuch as they talent. He could have been made useful and adapt themselves readily to practical occupahappy by a further training of this faculty. tions, especially domestic work and agricul-Another child, a little girl in the New Jersey ture. Moreover, the helpless cases are always Training School, baffled every effort, until a best committed to the care of defectives of a younger child was placed in her care. This higher grade, who unfailingly, it is said, take bred a maternal emotion that so stimulated a great pleasure and pride in the responsiher faculties that for years she capably and bility. The State treasuries would therefore devotedly tended her charge; and when it not be drained by the indefinite multiplica-

As matters stand at present, the ignorance of parents and a lack of necessary legislation present discouraging barriers to this aspect But mental and manual attainments are of the work. Almost universally do parents after all considered practically prefatory to confess a desire to see their defective children the real work that must be done with de-married; and it may be taken for granted But the right teaching,—even five they can, withdraw their children from the who may possibly become a public menace However, those who best understand the is a matter to be decided by competent auhere. It is obviously too much to ask of the avaricious relatives. A group of social work-





SERVING LUNCHES AT €OST TO CITY SCHOOL CHILDREN

(In New York the equipment is provided by the Board of Education and the serving and cleaning up is done by pupils who receive meals in exchange for their work)

# THE VITAL QUESTION OF SCHOOL LUNCHES

# BY MARY JOSEPHINE MAYER

waking up to conditions that cry aloud for fectious disease which they may contract. suffer from malnutrition.

THAT large numbers of school children are any other one injurious influence of modern undernourished is a statement which city life. And again, one of the most striking no longer admits of dispute. The fact has things about undernourished children is their long been recognized and dealt with in Eu- vulnerability. They "take" everything, and rope, and now we of the United States are offer very little resistance to any acute in-

action. At a moderate estimate, probably It is not difficult to count the ultimate cost 2,000,000 of our children between the ages of to society of these underfed children-in other five and fourteen years (nearly 12 per cent. of words, the degenerate, the mentally defectthe total number of that age) are underfed. ive, the tubercular, who form so large a per-A recent investigation in New York City centage of the total child population of our warranted the assumption that, at a low esti-modern city. The degenerate child, beginmate, 10 per cent. of our school children ning as a moral canker among its playmates, ends by taking the city's money for its sup-Do we, I wonder, grasp the full significance port in reformatories and prisons. The chilof this fact? The pity of it is obvious; but, dren who catch every disease spread these unfortunately, the suffering of the individual diseases broadcast before they themselves are child is only one aspect of a many-sided evil gathered into hospitals—at the expense of the that threatens the community at more than community. The tubercular, the anemic, one vulnerable point. Food, one expert tells the mentally deficient, take two years to do us, is at the base of most of the evils of child one year's work, or are taught in special degeneracy. Poor and inappropriate food, classes; all of which means extra expenditure says another, is responsible for more ill health, of city money. In every case we are conclassroom stupidity, and backwardness than fronted with the expense to the communityexpense in health, in morals, in money-of and which do not. In Germany it is more the undernourished child.

## POSSIBLE INJUSTICE IN COMPULSORY EDUCATION

generally. At the same time that we neglect necessitous child is fed free. the nutrition of his body we expend an inthe poorest class, were weighed at regular justified by its results. Dr. Collie, Medical intervals for five school weeks, and found Inspector of the London School Committee, to gain, on an average, one ounce a week, - says: "Mental disability is not only prea yearly gain of three pounds and four ounces. ventable, but in many cases curable. In These same children, during a vacation of ten large numbers of instances, after the careful days, freed from the strain of school work, attention and midday dinner of the special gained on an average half a pound apiece, - schools, the children are returned, after from a yearly gain of a little over eighteen pounds. sixteen to eighteen months, to the elementary In the face of facts such as these we may well schools with a new lease of mental vigor. ask, Have we the right to inflict upon the Their brains have been starved and naturally undernourished child the further injury of fail to react to the ordinary methods of a system of compulsory education?

this question in the negative. On the Con- the scheme was bitterly opposed when first it and tried institution. As far back as 1790, Socialists, it is now unanimously supported by the city of Munich maintained soup kitchens all sections. Educationally we have found to which hungry children were sent from the that it pays. It is possible now to educate schools. But it is in the past twenty years children who before could not be educated that the movement has taken on a national because they were undernourished. The character in practically all European coun-percentage of backward children has been tries. Great Britain, Holland, and Switzer- greatly reduced. Eventually we believe that land have even passed laws dealing with the we can see in the system the gradual conquest feeding of school children, and in Germany of pauperism made possible. and Denmark a campaign for similar legislation is being carried on.

Methods vary with the needs of different countries and cities. In France a hot lunch

often the practice to give breakfast, consisting of warm milk and a roll, which is free to all who, after careful investigation, are found unable to pay. In Christiania, Trondhjem, But in emphasizing the social aspect of the and a number of other Norwegian cities, all problem, we must not forget the injustice to children who care to avail themselves of it are the individual child of subjecting it, when supplied free with a nutritious midday meal; undernourished, to the curriculum of the and in the little city of Vercelli, Italy, school public schools. Professor Darroch, in his meals are not only provided free, but are book "The Children," says: "To endeavor made as compulsory as are the classes. In to educate the persistently underfed children England, since the passage of the Provision of our slums is to do them a twofold injury. of Meals Act in 1906, school boards may ap-By the exercises of the school we use up, in propriate funds for the buildings and equipmany cases, the small store of energy lodged ment necessary for feeding children, and may in the brain and nervous system of the child, cooperate with voluntary organizations in and leave nothing either for the repair of the serving the food. Here, as in France, lunch nervous system or for the growth of the body is commonly the meal provided, and the

The significance of all this for us lies in the creasing yearly sum on the so-called education fact that every European country which has of his mind." An experiment undertaken in tried school feeding as an experiment, often Bradford, England, in 1906, forcibly illus- in the teeth of opposition, has retained it as an trates this point. Forty children, chosen from institution. The step has been abundantly elementary teaching." And to choose one more testimony out of the abundance that EUROPE'S EXPERIENCE IN SCHOOL FEEDING confronts us, we will quote the words of a member of the Municipal Council of Trondh-Most European countries have answered jem on the school meal system: "Although tinent the feeding of school children is an old was proposed by a small group of radicals and

### LIKE CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

We of the United States are singularly slow is served to each child for about three cents. to realize that practically the same condi-For those who cannot afford to pay there is tions with which Europe has found it necesa system of free tickets, supplied in such a sary to deal, are now confronting us; and, way that no one knows which children pay granted the conditions, we are afraid of the



PUPIL HELPERS "CLEANING UP" AFTER SERVING A SCHOOL LUNCH

interfere with the prerogative of the home— widespread. and so on.

The fact is that objections such as these singularly miss the point, for the state, by its system of compulsory education, has already self-interest, let us not persist longer in the cooking teachers and pupils. In this way the senseless and futile attempt to educate the lunches are made self-supporting. In Philaundernourished child.

## · EXPERIMENTS IN MANY CITIES

obvious remedy. School feeding, it is urged, this undertaking was repeated in Chicago in smacks of paternalism; it will pauperize; it 1902; but it is only in the past two years will undermine parental responsibility and that interest in the movement has become

## LUNCHES SERVED AT COST

In most cases the meals are served entirely asserted its right to prepare the child for by private individuals or societies, but the future citizenship. The question is, How schools often furnish the gas and equipment. much longer shall we ignore the plain fact After eight years of this sort of experimentathat education can come only after bread? tion Chicago took a forward step, and, in the Whatever may be done to change condi-fall of 1910, its Board of Education appropritions under which our children lack not only ated \$1200 to start one-cent lunches in six food, but other essentials of life, let us, the schools in the poorer parts of the city. The adults, do with all our might; but let us not lunch consists of a nourishing soup with forget that our work must be carried on by bread, or of a sandwich, a bowl of milk, and these same children, and that efficiency can a small piece of candy. All the cooking never be coaxed by schooling out of underfed utensils are made in the manual training bodies. If only in the name of enlightened school, and the dishes are prepared by the delphia, where the movement is still a private enterprise, luncheons varying in cost from one to three cents are served in ten schools. The menus are planned by an expert dietitian, and Fortunately, there is evidence that we are one cent buys at least one hundred calories of beginning to realize the futility of our pres- food value. In Boston there are now twelve ent methods, and experiments in the feed- schools serving one- and two-cent lunches, and ing of school children have been tried in many the price, by extreme care and economy on of our cities, from Texas to Massachusetts. the part of the management, is made to cover Twelve years ago, in Philadelphia, a charthe cost of the food. In a dozen or more itable organization began to serve penny other cities school meals are now proving lunches in schools in the poorer districts; and their value; and in at least thirteen cities,



LUNCH ON A CITY SCHOOL ROOF

cases by the boards of education.

Our own experiment, in New York, was started in November, 1908, in Public School ONE-THIRD OF NEW YORK'S SCHOOL CHILDREN No. 51, on Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue; and in the following March lunchlunch (three cents) cover the cost of meals and fer from the too general use of tea and coffee. cooking. The lunch consists of two thick will cover the cost of the food. At present Under these conditions it is easy to see why

according to a recent report, the matter of nearly three hundred children are served school lunches is being considered, in many with these nutritious lunches daily in the Mott Street school alone.

UNDERNOURISHED

That there is a crying need for this step. eons were opened in School No. 21, on Mott and that results have already justified the Street. The equipment,—stove, table, water experiment, no one who has watched the and fire,—is furnished by the Board of Eduwork can doubt. Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member cation. The administrative work and all of the School Lunch Committee, after a wide deficit are supplied by the School Lunch Com- investigation of the physical condition of mittee of the Public Education Association, New York school children, came to the conan unofficial body of volunteers. Their aim clusion that 35 per cent. of them are chronis to furnish the undernourished children of ically undernourished. This does not mean our elementary schools with a hot lunch that that so large a percentage are in poverty, or shall contain one-third of the child's daily that they are consciously hungry. It does required food, and to make the price of this mean that they eat innutritious food, and suf-

But in the congested quarters a large numslices of bread with a bowl of nourishing soup, ber do actually lack sufficient food, and have and children who have eaten the regular meal no hot lunch provided for them. In some may supplement it from a table of "penny cases the mothers go out to work; in others, extras" consisting of apples, cake, prunes, they find it unprofitable to stop the sweated ginger-bread, etc. The serving and cleaning labor of the tenements long enough to cook up are done by pupils who receive a meal in a midday meal. In most instances they give exchange for their work. Up to the present the children pennies to be spent as they time there has been a gradually decreasing please; and these pennies are usually given financial deficit, and enough has been done to in exchange for candy, ice-cream, sandwiches, demonstrate that when more children take green pickles, and other unwholesome wares the lunch, as is bound to occur, the receipts of the neighboring shops and pushcarts.



THE POPULAR THREE-CENT LUNCH OF THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS

(Nearly 300 children are served daily in one of the public schools)

average gain of the children not taking the really effective. lunches was 3\frac{2}{5} ounces. This shows what out of seven can do for a child.

### A STRICTLY EDUCATIONAL POLICY

as much for those whose parents are in a school lunches.

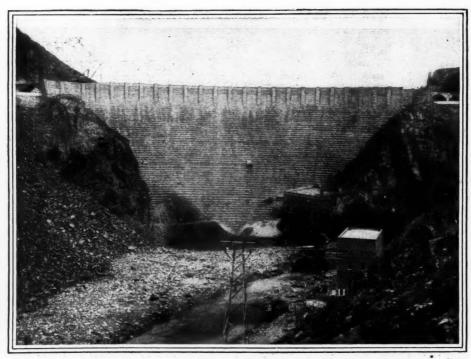
the principal of the Mott Street school calls position to pay as for those to whom food the three-cent hot lunch "not a relief, but an must be given free of cost." These words educative, measure." It trains children to show that in England they have faced a fact eat wholesome food. In this same school the which we are slow to recognize, -namely, that average gain in three months of the children wholesome food is inextricably a part of any taking the hot lunch was 10% ounces; the system of compulsory education that is to be

That, in the medical examination of school even one nutritious meal on only five days children, and the teaching of personal hygiene, we have acknowledged the truth that education rests upon physical fitness, only emphasizes the inconsistency of stopping short of the supremely important item of But, in the last analysis, it is as an educa- food. Training in the proper knowledge of tional measure that we must regard the feed- food values should be as much a part of the ing of school children. The English Board of curriculum as are arithmetic and geography, Education has expressed this idea in a circular and the best way to begin this training is to to the local school authorities on the Pro- see that every child in our elementary schools vision of Meals act. "Its object is to insure gets at least one proper meal a day. That that children attending public elementary the practice, followed by the theory, of schools shall, as far as possible, be no longer wholesome food in school will react upon the prevented by an insufficiency of suitable food home, admits of no reasonable doubt. Let from profiting by the education offered in our us hope that in the near future our boards schools, and it aims at securing that, for this of education will recognize the necessity of purpose, suitable meals shall be available just dealing adequately with this vital matter of









UPSTREAM VIEW OF THE ROOSEVELT DAM

# THE ROOSEVELT DAM

BY C. J. BLANCHARD

(Statistician, United States Reclamation Service)

taken by the Reclamation Service, was for- entire State of Delaware. mally dedicated on the afternoon of March citizens from all parts of the Southwest.

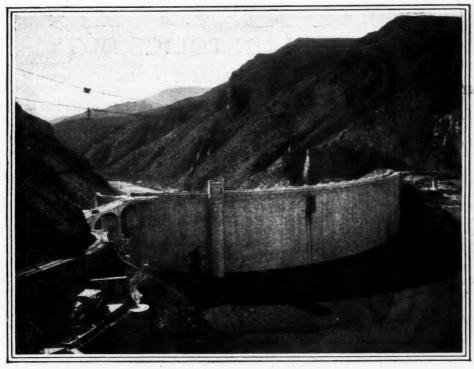
the structure was finally completed on Feb- numerous prehistoric ruins. ruary 5, 1911.

first as a conserver of floods, and second to main camp became a veritable beehive of develop power. The storage reservoir created manufacturing industries. Power was obby the dam is one of the largest artificial tained by constructing a dam and many miles

THE Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona, the most bodies of water in the world. Spread out a important masonry structure yet under- foot deep, it would more than cover the

Located as it is, sixty miles from the nearest 18 by former President Theodore Roosevelt railway, in a region heretofore regarded as inin the presence of the prominent Territorial accessible, the engineering problems encounofficers, the Government engineers, and tered were diverse and complex and taxed at all times the ingenuity of the builders. First This dam is one of the most impressive a broad highway was constructed to the dam irrigation structures in the world and its site. This involved an expenditure of \$350,construction is one of the great engineering ooo. For forty miles or more the road was feats of the age. From foundation rock to excavated literally from the canyon walls or top of parapet walls, it is 284 feet high, its on the steep sides of the mountains. In length on crest is 1080 feet, and its cubical many respects this is one of the most remarkcontents are 326,000 yards. Its base covers able highways in this country. It opens to approximately an acre of ground. The first the traveler a region of interesting and varied stone was laid on September 20, 1906, and scenery, a succession of deep gorges, and

Remoteness from transportation multi-The Roosevelt Dam serves a dual purpose; plied the troubles of the engineers. The



LOOKING DOWNSTREAM AT THE DAM

duced food for camps and forage for live stock. of Congress in enacting the reclamation law. The Government made its own cement, 346,000 barrels, and saved more than \$600,-000 by so doing. A town was built with stores, schools, churches, etc., to care for nearly 2000 people engaged on the work.

Among the numerous irrigated sections of the arid West, few if any excel this valley in the variety of agricultural products, in the length of growing season, the kindliness of its climate, and the fertility of its soil. Crops ripen and are harvested every month in the year, and range from those of the semitropic to those of the temperate zones. With the water supply now guaranteed by the Roosevelt reservoir nearly a quarter of a million acres of this rich valley will soon be in cultivation. The annual income from this land when fully developed will be greater than the entire cost of the whole project, which is estimated at approximately \$9,000,000. So rich is the soil and so assured and abundant are the crops, it is conservative to estimate that the irrigable area is capable of supporting in comfort and in homes of their own not less than 15,000 families on the farms.

The Salt River Valley irrigation project

of canal. Farms were irrigated and pro- furnishes indubitable evidence of the wisdom



THE MOUNTAIN ROAD BUILT FOR HAULING SUPPLIES TO THE DAM SITE

# UNCLE SAM ON POLICE DUTY

## BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

this country has taken a deep interest in icans whom he has favored. everything pertaining to the welfare of the The acquisition of Porto Rico, a virtual pro- by any means is their aim. tectorate over Cuba, and the control of Santo Domingo finances, have made our interests supreme in the West Indies. The Panama Canal, as President Taft said in his influence," to use a term employed by Euro- himself with a number of men who are thirstpean governments in Africa.

#### AMERICAN INTERESTS IN MEXICO

other countries are very small compared to tion are the result. Even the small revoluthose in Mexico. For half a century Amer-tions that have disturbed Mexico for several icans have been investing in Mexico, until months would no doubt be augmented by at the present time there is a billion dollars men now close to Diaz, disappointed because of American money in railroads, mines, for- another had been able to seize the powerful ests, and ranches south of the Rio Grande. place they coveted. American capital has been encouraged by President Diaz, and the lives of American death of Diaz it will be incumbent upon this citizens have been protected by the strong nation not only to protect the lives and propgovernment he has maintained. Liberal erty of our own citizens, but to see that a concessions have been granted, but, while stable government is established and mainthey have encouraged Americans to locate tained. We went to war with Spain because and invest in Mexico, they have also created we could no longer permit the intolerable a condition which will tend to increase conditions in Cuba. Nor is it likely that the our problem when Diaz is no more. The United States will ever again permit like liberality toward Americans has created conditions to exist on the American contia hatred of them by the classes which have nent. No amount of argument that it is

HE United States has become the guardian been kept down and ruled by the iron hand of the American continent, and, more of the dictator-President. They only await particularly, the policeman of the Caribbean the time when they will have the opportu-Sea and the countries and islands whose nity, not only to destroy the government shores are washed by its waters. Although which Diaz has built up, but also the Amer-

Revolutionists, even if this feeling against nations on this hemisphere from the time Americans did not exist, are no respecters the first republic was born until the Spanish of the property rights of foreigners. The war, that event has served to create a new money and other property owned by Amercondition and accentuate the responsibility icans will be as useful to them as if belongwhich this Government assumed when it ing to the government. Revolutionists take first promulgated the Monroe Doctrine. no thought of the day of reckoning; success

### PRESERVING STABLE GOVERNMENT

All these matters have received due conmessage urging the fortification of the great sideration by this Government. With Diaz waterway, has made the Isthmus a part of in control, in spite of the sporadic insurrecour coast line, and in so doing has extended tions, American life and property have been our interests to a much greater degree in considered safe until very recently, when the Central American republics. Mexico is it seemed clear that the power of the famous yearly claiming more of our attention on ac- old Mexican President was on the wane. It count of the American capital invested in is possible that Diaz may leave a governthat country. While the American flag may ment so strong as to be able to cope with not float over these lands, yet everything the inevitable revolution that will follow his between our southern border and the Pan-death, but it is doubtful. In building such a ama Canal may be within our "sphere of strong government he must have surrounded ing for power and who hope to succeed him. It is the history of the world that when a powerful dictator dies he leaves among his own following men who become rivals for The interests of American citizens in the the place he has occupied. Strife and revolu-

If revolution rages in Mexico after the

the peace of this hemisphere.

out armed interference. The tender of good fidence of the people in South and Central offices to adjust disputes, or, what is more America by dealing justly with them and not important, the knowledge that the United in a spirit of coercion or of exploitation. The States would intervene, might avert actual hostilities, but that force would be used if ing the Roosevelt administration in regard to needed there can be no doubt. More impor- our dealings with the southern republics, and tant to the United States than the peace of yet it was under that administration that all other countries is that of Mexico, and in greater advances were made toward the espolicing the North American continent this tablishment of friendly relations than ever Government must, above all else, preserve before. The Root method tended to inspire the peace of Mexico and insure the safety of confidence that our interest in those countries American citizens and their property.

### OUR DUTY TO ENFORCE THE NEUTRALITY LAWS

One of the first duties of the United States is to see that citizens of this country do not supply revolutionists with munitions of war. The cupidity of Americans leads them to take ammunition to the insurgents.

clothing and a little money.

peace and tranquillity be preserved by the United States. Mexican Government or by any of the other southern republics it must first enforce the neutrality laws and prevent freebooters under the protection of American citizenship

authority.

### THE ROOSEVELT-ROOT POLICY

the duty of this country to allow every other The swashbuckler covering himself with the country and every people to work out their Stars and Stripes and defying constituted own destiny in their own way will prevail authority found this Government in no mood against the present fixed policy of preserving to protect him; the professional claimant with a doubtful concession could not get this It is possible that the United States might Government to defend his "rights." It was be able to adjust all troubles in Mexico with- the aim of Secretary Root to secure the con-"Big Stick" phrase was used constantly durwas not one of gain or territorial acquisition. It is only upon this basis that the United States can be successful in the great task of policing the American continent.

## OUR CONTINENTAL HEADSHIP

That our relationship with Latin America great risks in all revolutions in Latin America. will become more intimate, even to the point The insurrection in Cuba could not have been of protectorates over some of these councarried on without the aid of filibusters from tries, is almost certain. In fact there is an the United States who furnished arms and irrepressible movement in that direction and to-day the American Government is bound, Mexico offers a better opportunity for gain by its own interests and implied internaby Americans who defy and evade the laws tional obligations, to preserve the peace of of the United States in respect to neutrality the whole region. Foreign nations look to than any other country. Revolutionists in the United States for the safety of their citi-Mexico are able to pay well not only for war zens, the protection of their property, and supplies, but also for men to enlist with their the equitable adjustment of their claims. forces. Thousands of nondescripts living in No foreign country would now think of seiz-States and Territories bordering on Mexico ing a port in the Caribbean for the purpose are willing to become recruits for the revolu- of collecting debts, or landing a force on the tion when they are furnished rifles, food, and shores of a Central American republic, as was done at Corinto a dozen years ago, Before the United States can insist that without first having the consent of the

### THE VALUE OF AMERICAN GUARDIANSHIP

At present our control in the countries to from stirring up and encouraging strife among the south is exercised by peaceful means and people only too ready to revolt against any moral influence, rather than by force, but events are so shaping that force may be applied, because of the increasing interests which our citizens are acquiring and the obligations which we have assumed and are Secretary Root devoted the years while he likely to assume in the future. That stabilwas at the head of the State Department to ity of the governments will follow where the an effort to bring about better relations with United States gives support is certain. The the southern countries. He discouraged the governments which the United States has soldier of fortune and the concession hunter. not approved have tottered and fallen, while

This fact will naturally make every man in publics. power in those countries seek to conduct

### THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA

the still greater moral obligation, we are required to maintain peace in Cuba and to pro- Haiti. tect not only the lives and property of our habitants of the island as well. Outside of by the United States. that element in which the Anglo-Saxon lust for territory is deep seated, there is no desire to have Cuba become a part of the United States. A strongly conservative sentiment, in this country, and it would be with many possibilities.

## FINANCIAL PROTECTORATES

years been satisfactorily administered by concluded to bring order out of the financial this Government, and in such a way as to chaos into which the many years of revolupreserve the peace of that island. It is the tion and turmoil have brought Nicaragua, belief of government officials that this peace but our good offices have been and will be and tranquillity will be maintained, because used to maintain order, and so far as possible the chief incentive for revolution and dis- to prevent further warfare. The time may order is removed.

charge of the finances of the governments, plans of the insurgent gunboat. adjust outstanding indebtedness, collect the governments for their maintenance. with customs receipts, which are the principal peaceful conditions. sources of revenue, as the internal taxation

those which were endorsed have survived. does not amount to much in the small re-

And when the United States becomes rehis government so as to meet the approval sponsible for the debts, whether it be to forof the United States, for it has been demoneign creditors, as in the case of Santo Domstrated that revolutions which this country ingo, or a loan, such as proposed in the case does not approve are failures. By this indi- of Honduras, this Government also becomes rect method the guardianship of our Govern- responsible for the good order of the country ment over those countries becomes permanent, and the maintenance of a stable administration. Santo Domingo has not been disturbed by an active revolution since our country took control, but, whenever trouble has As to Cuba, there has already been one threatened, an American warship has apintervention and men who know the condi-peared on the scene to protect our citizens tions in that island believe that another is engaged in the Santo Domingo service, and, inevitable in the near future, and that when as a result, every incipient revolution has it does come it will be for all time. It is true died in its infancy. For the same reason, that our responsibility for Cuba is greater that the peace of Santo Domingo shall not than in regard to any other republic, Panama be disturbed, the United States first used its alone excepted. By treaty obligation, and good offices and then a show of force to prevent hostilities against that country by

Preventing needless conflicts, revolutions, own citizens there resident and foreigners, and internal disorders has become a part of but the lives and property of the native in- the American continental plan formulated

### OUR INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Without the use of force, but with wardesiring rather to be rid of the Philippines ships in the vicinity of Nicaragua ports, the than to acquire more alien peoples, prevails United States, by its influence, has brought peace to that country, which for years has regrets that most of our people would see the been in a deplorable condition. It was the flag again raised over Havana. At the same efforts of our Government that brought time, another intervention is among the about the expulsion of Zelaya and, soon after, that of his equally unpopular successor, Madriz. President Estrada remains undisturbed, and no doubt will continue to govern as long as he has the support of the United Santo Domingo finances have for several States. As yet no arrangements have been come when we shall use force to maintain a And this also applies to other countries stable government, just as was done in Honwhere the United States proposes to take duras when our warship interfered with the

Costa Rica has long looked to the United customs revenues, and, after paying the in-States as its protector against the more terest and setting aside a sinking fund for powerful neighbors that have constantly the debt, turn the remainder over to the been engaging in revolution and war. On In account of its friendly relations with the these transactions, the United States deals United States, that country has long enjoyed

Guatemala is waiting for the death or

overthrow of Cabrera, when it, too, will place ences. But the offer was coupled with more mother cooks all his food and he forces his tration. cabinet to taste it before he will touch it. He ment to his people. It is only a question of much to avert a clash. time when Cabrera will follow Zelaya and Madriz into exile, and Guatemala will seek that security which comes to the republics that have come under American protection.

### MAINTAINING PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA

mus is completed, our Government will be sought, instead of sullenly or passively acmore interested than ever before in prevent- cepted. When they realize that the United ing destructive wars and revolutions in States seeks no territory of any country on South America. The efforts of the United the American continent, and that, even when States to maintain peace between South in control of a country's finances, nothing American countries are ably seconded by but the welfare of that country is sought, it three southern republics, Argentina, Brazil, is almost certain that the inclination will be and Chile. They are interested in the tran- for our neighbors to look to us more and quillity of South America, and all have joined more for support and protection. When with the United States to avert hostilities they see that prosperity follows peace; that when threatened.

recently. The troops of each country were United States must be honestly conducted, on the border and a conflict seemed imminent. there will be a general acquiescence in the three South American governments named, police and protect the peoples of this hemioffered their good offices to adjust the differ- sphere.

its affairs under the "sphere of influence" than moral suasion. The two belligerents' of this Government, which will mean peace were practically told that they were not to for the country and will enable the people engage in war; that the American continent to pursue their vocations with security. The was not in this day to be disturbed by a tyrant who now rules Guatemala has reached war between two countries whose differences a stage of abject fear for his life. His old could be composed by agreement or arbi-

While it is possible that the influence of lives in constant danger of the assassin's these South American countries alone might bullet, dagger or drop of poison. A ruler have prevented war between Peru and Ecuwho has so conducted himself as to create ador, the preponderance of influence that the such a condition is not one to bring content- United States exerts in American affairs did

### NOT SEEKING TERRITORIAL CONTROL

By becoming the Big Policeman of the American continent, the United States increases its responsibilities, but at the same time it secures an influence for a greater good. Not only is the United States the police- When the people of all the American counman of the North American continent, but tries learn that the assurance given by Secreits influence extends far below the Panama tary Root at the Rio conference was made canal. When the waterway across the isth- in good faith, our protection will be largely there is more profit in tranquillity than revo-Peru and Ecuador were about to go to war lution; that a government supported by the The United States Government, with the desirability of having the United States





"TAXI, MISTER! TAXICAB! TAXI, MISTER!"

(The Chicago mayoralty candidates hustling for support at the primaries) From the Inter Ocean (Chicago)

## PEOPLE'S PRIMARIES" THE IN CHICAGO

## BY AN INDEPENDENT OBSERVER

CIVE the people a chance!" was the cry selves whether any direct primary law was tem in Chicago and Illinois some years ago, strued by the State Supreme Court. But when all the professional politicians were the Legislature was forced-the press and determined to prevent that change in the public applying the pressure—to try once nominating machinery and to keep the mat- more, and to-day we have in effect a direct ter of candidate selection in their own hands. primary act which applies to all State and Agitation, factional warfare, trickery, in-municipal offices. If anything, the act is trigue, and counter-intrigue finally resulted too "wide," too "open"; and enlightened, in the enactment by the State Legislature of sincere men are now advocating amendments a reasonably free and fair direct primary limiting its scope and providing for the nomiact. But the courts "killed" that act and nation of municipal officials by petition on another one had to be tried. That too was non-partisan ballots. annulled on rather technical constitutional At any rate, on February 22, for the first grounds, and honest men began to ask them-time in its history, Chicago's qualified voters

of the friends of the direct primary sys- possible under the State constitution as con-

ulation of delegates and conventions. The candidates. mayoral term in Chicago is four years, Busse, the retiring Mayor, being the first beneficiary cians, surpassed the fondest expectations of of this particular piece of "charter reform." his friends and astonished "the oldest in-Four years ago the people had nothing to say habitant." On the eve of the primaries, his friends knew that he could not be reëlected. combined. The party machines and "organizations" organization of his party was a very ticklish sonal achievement. and knotty one, for few of the available canindorsement about their necks. The "inter- years ago. He is associate professor of political ests" hoped and planned for the renomina- science in the University of Chicago and the protect privilege and prevent disturbance of He was nominated and elected alderman from crats, and apparently had little apprehension then fortunately occurring by the voluntary as to the operation of the direct primary law. retirement of a respected alderman. He

faction machines had its duly labeled and work on a proposed new charter for the city tagged candidate in the field. The mayoral and to his earnest and practical interest, as candidate of the regular Republican faction a student, citizen and active member of a was John R. Thompson, a restaurant keeper committee of the City Club, in municipal and politician, a self-made man. He had the and governmental problems. Everyone welbacking not only of the followers of Busse comed Professor Merriam's entrance into the in and out of the City Hall, but of the friends City Council—everybody except the spoilsof Senator Lorimer. The candidate of the men and looters. Once in the Council, Alder-Deneen faction or element—and Governor man Merriam devoted himself to the pursuit Deneen took an active, direct interest in the of efficiency and economy—perhaps I should Chicago mayoral fight-was John F. Smulski, say to the pursuit of "grafters" and chairan American of Polish extraction, a banker warmers and parasites in the interest of and former alderman, and a great vote- efficiency and economy. One of his first getter in his day. It is said and believed that notable acts was the introduction of a reso-Governor Deneen induced Smulski to run lution for the creation of an "efficiency" in order to defeat the Busse-Lorimer candi- commission to inspect the departments, exdate. There were also two obscure Repub- amine the payrolls, make savings where lican candidates who ran to advertise them- possible, and eradicate waste and dishonesty.

had "the chance" to nominate mayoral can-selves or their business. And-last but emdidates for themselves, without the unsolicited phatically not least-there was Professorintervention of bosses and machines skilled Alderman Charles E. Merriam, who had enin the preparation of "slates" and the manip- tered the race as the first of the Republican

Mr. Merriam has confounded the politiabout the selection of mayoral or aldermanic closest political advisers thought that he candidates, and the nominations were made would receive 35,000 votes and be nominated by the machines and controlled conventions. by a "fair" plurality. He actually received This year, the direct primary having been over 54,000 votes, and his plurality was over secured, Mayor Busse wisely decided, after 28,000. He had more votes than the two much anxious reflection, not to run for a machine candidates together and almost second term, since many of his personal as many as all of his Republican rivals

The voters had their "chance," and they wished, however, to put forth official har- improved it-with a vengeance. It is true mony tickets, as they had done on other oc- that Mr. Merriam was greatly helped by a casions, but agreement was found to be im- chapter of accidents-the squabbling and possible. Factionalism was rife and bitter in wrangling of the factional cliques and their both parties; Mayor Busse's reluctance and bosses, the loss of time and confidence and hesitation embarrassed and hampered other prestige by these bosses, the unpopularity, Republican aspirants; the question to what not to say the collapse, of the Busse adminisextent, in what manner—if in any—the Busse tration. But all this does not detract mateadministration was to be "indorsed" by the rially from the splendor and value of his per-

Mr. Merriam is a young man-still under didates cared to put the millstone of such an forty—and he came to Chicago only eight tion of Mr. Busse by the Republicans and for author of two or three modest books on the nomination of another "safe" man-a phases of party politics and political machinman given to much talk about business and ery (of which the best known is a fair, efficiency, but determined first and last to sane exposition of "Primary Elections"). vested rights and fixed habits—by the Demo- the University ward two years ago, a vacancy As a matter of fact, each of the party and owed that office to his previous intelligent

chairman of the commission. The investiga- it in order. tion was carried on under great difficulties "correct" manner, and—put lots of moral neither constructive nor progressive. Merriam the logical anti-graft candidate.

sonal one. Even the decent newspapers of cratic total vote was record-breaking. the city lifted no vigorous voice for him. He In short, the people "turned out" and whole tone of the administration will be nor newspaper support worth mentioning. raised. He is regarded as "the man of the hour," the man Chicago has long waited for Harrison and Merriam.

The move displeased the ordinary politician, and needed. He is no extremist, and he but open opposition was out of the question, makes few glittering promises. But he is Mr. Busse had promised economy and busi- efficient, resolute, well informed and upnesslike efficiency, and many business men right—and he owes nothing to politicians, had trusted him and continued to trust him. newspapers or machines. He will be Mayor The Merriam resolution was adopted unani- -if elected-by vote of the people, with a mously, and its author was "correctly" made mandate from them to clean house and set

His Democratic opponent is former Mayor and in spite of obstruction, hostility, and in- Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Harrison retired difference. The burden fell on Mr. Merriam six years ago from the office he now seeks and Walter L. Fisher, the mayor's traction again. He had served four two-year terms. adviser, whom President Taft has just named He was an honest Mayor and he stood like as his Secretary of the Interior. The commis- an iron wall in the way of traction franchisesion worked quietly, avoided all spectacular grabbers and frenzied exploiters of the pub-effects, submitted its reports in the most lic. His great services were negative; he was and political dynamite into them. Thefts now stands on a very radical and very conand graft amounting to hundreds of thou-structive platform, and his candidacy is unsands of dollars were uncovered; unfit offi- doubtedly a formidable affair. He has the cials were fearlessly exposed; resignations support of the Hearst newspapers of Chicago. were forced. Under another Mayor, dozens Splendid promises are made for him and by of office-holders would have been dismissed him, but many of his political backers are and many reforms instituted as a result of the greedy spoilsmen and cheap professional poli-Merriam inquiry. Mr. Busse did little or ticians. He may have grown, but aggresnothing. That, coupled with other disqualisive warfare on graft and parasitism is not fications, killed him politically—and it made among the probabilities of a Harrison administration.

Mr. Merriam was urged to run for Mayor Mr. Harrison, like Merriam, gave his party by men from other wards than his. He care- a shock and surprise. Its "regular" candifully considered the suggestion and consented date was a private banker and popular man, to run not because he was ambitious but be- Andrew J. Graham. But Graham was recause he felt that he could serve the city in garded as the candidate of the gas company an anti-graft campaign, to begin with, and and other public service companies, and on later in the office of Mayor in the event of his primary day he cut a sorry figure. His vote election. He had no organization, but hon- was a little over 38,000, whereas Mr. Harrison est, progressive and earnest men—rich and polled over 55,000 votes—an astonishing poor—rallied to his support. His campaign number considering the fact that ex-Mayor was generously financed by persons who had Dunne, who was defeated by Busse four no favors to ask for themselves but who years ago on the traction issue, was also a ardently desired good government. At the candidate and polled nearly 54,000 votes. suggestion of a newspaper, every dollar re- Dunne was strong among workmen, Democeived and spent in his interest was accounted cratic radicals and other elements, and there for in an itemized statement. Mr. Merriam are many who put him next to Merriam in had astute advisers and able speakers to as- their preferences. Dunne's vote was a revesist him, but his campaign was largely a per-lation, and so was Harrison's. The Demo-

scored points daily; he made friends wherever voted at the first mayoral primaries. The he spoke. His vote represents an aggressive party machines were ignored and flouted. and enthusiastic sentiment for municipal re-form. If Mr. Merriam shall be elected and positively. It all but nominated Dunne Mayor, the idlers and parasites will "go," and it nominated Merriam, progressive, honlarge economies will be effected, and the est candidates who had neither organization

And now the voters are to decide between

# RECIPROCITY AND LUMBER

A STATEMENT BASED ON OFFICIAL REPORTS

rough lumber on the free list. The present them. The expenses are no more than belaw taxes it \$1.25 a thousand feet; the Dingley fore, and the receipts are 50 cents a thousand law taxed it \$2. On planed lumber, however, more. Therefore this increase is gotten for the proposed law retains charges ranging from the standing timber. A general advance in 50 cents a thousand for lumber planed on one the value of standing timber therefore follows. side to \$1.50 for lumber planed and finished on four sides. All these rates, except possibly to tariff protection goes to what may be the 50 cents for lumber planed on one side, called the residuary legatee, the timber exceed the whole cost of planing. For lumber owner, and simply serves to protect an unplaned on four sides, the duty may be two or earned increment in a natural resource for the three times the whole cost of planing.

by the present law. The proposed law would obvious from the fact that our standing timreduce them to 30 cents, the Dingley rate. ber grew in a state of nature and without the Lath paid 25 cents a thousand under the aid of human effort. Dingley act; they pay 20 cents at present; the proposed law puts them at 10 cents.

puts them on the free list.

States.

It is argued that the residuum from the an acre. price received for lumber after deducting the to the location and quality of the timber.

'HE proposed legislation pursuant to the by a tariff duty. It still costs no more to fell reciprocity agreement with Canada puts the trees, to bring the logs to mill, or to saw

Thus, it will be seen that any increase due benefit of those who have obtained possession Shingles were taxed 30 cents a thousand by of this resource. That the value of standing the Dingley act, and were raised to 50 cents timber is nearly all an unearned increment is

The increase in value of this resource since its acquisition by private holders is shown in Telegraph poles, pickets, and staves pay the Report of the Commissioner of Corpora-10 per cent. at present. The proposed law tions on the Lumber Industry, where it is stated that of the Southern yellow pine sold While the present law reduced the Dingley by the Government for \$1.25 an acre, much rates on sawed lumber, the change in the is now worth \$60 per acre. Large amounts of quantity imported was not great. Imports Douglas fir in western Washington and Oreof sawed lumber were 1,008,993,000 feet in gon, which the Government gave away, or 1906, 769,267,000 in 1908, and 950,269,000 sold for \$2.50 an acre, now range from \$100 in 1910. The latter quantity is about 2 per to \$200 per acre. Practically none of the cent. of the quantity sawed in the United great forests in the public-land States was sold by the Government for more than \$2.50

The foregoing argument is emphasized by cost of logging, manufacture, and distributhe fact that the great bulk of this natural tion, together with the usual competitive resource is owned by a few holders as shown business profit to the sawmill and distributer, in the said report of the Commissioner of Corgoes to the owner of the standing timber. porations. For example, three great holders, For example: Take any given tract of timber, the Southern Pacific Company, the Northern cut it, and saw it. A certain amount must Pacific Railway Company, and the Weyerbe spent in felling the trees and bringing the haeuser Timber Company, have 14 per cent. logs to mill; a certain amount in converting of the timber in the area investigated by the the logs into lumber, and marketing it; a cer- Commissioner, which area contains 80 per tain amount will be reckoned as profit on the cent. of the privately owned timber in the capital used in these processes. Subtract United States. Ninety holders have 40 per these sums from what the lumber sells for, cent., and 1802 holders have 60 per cent. and the remainder is what the standing tim- These figures throw a practical light on the ber has brought. It may bring \$2 a thou- question as to who are the recipients of sand feet, or \$5, or \$15; and all these values the benefits of lumber duties. In so far are actually being realized to-day, according as the tariff is a tax upon consumers, it goes to the timber speculator,

Now assume that the selling value of the The Commissioner's report states that the sawed lumber be raised 50 cents a thousand present value of the privately owned timber of the land, is at least \$6,000,000,000; and, of Corporations shows 2800 billion (2,800,-

feet of merchantable standing timber in States.

in the United States, not including the value Canada. The said report of the Commissioner owing to the diminishing amount of the 000,000,000) board feet of such timber in resource and the increasing demand, this continental United States. Based on these value is certain to increase rapidly in the figures, the timber supply of Canada is thus about one-eighth of that in the United States. Bulletin 83 of the Forest Service, issued Because of this relatively small amount of tim-December, 1910, presents a tentative estiber, free Canadian lumber could have only a mate of 360 billion (360,000,000,000) board very limited effect on prices in the United

# TIMBER CONSERVATION AS RE-LATED TO RECIPROCITY

## BY THOMAS B. WALKER

[Mr. Thomas B. Walker, the author of the following article, is the veteran timber land owner and lumberman of the Northwest. He is reputed to be the largest individual holder of pine lands in the country. Aside from his lumber interests, Mr. Walker has been identified in a large variety of ways with the public affairs of the Northwest. He is a beloved benefactor of his adopted city of Minneapolis, where he has built suburbs, street railways, and business structures, besides being known as the father of its public library. His art gallery, which he opens to the public, contains one of the largest and most valuable private collections in the country.

In this article Mr. Walker takes the view that the admission of free lumber from Canada necessi-

tates the slaughtering of our own forests, because the timber owners would be compelled to utilize only the best parts of the tree, leaving the rest to go to waste. Strong arguments are urged on the other side of the question, but Mr. Walker has always presented his views with sincerity and force, and he is not without a thorough knowledge of the principles and methods of modern forestry. This article of his is written from the standpoint of his own convictions regarding the preservation of privately

owned American tracts of timber.—THE EDITOR.]

THE argument in favor of free trade is, in same causes and at about the same rapid effect, that it will reduce the price of lum- rate as have been the forests of the East. ber to a point below the cost of production, the United States unprofitable, our forests will summary: remain to a large extent uncut and preserved for future use. The statesmanship that offers this as a reason for the discrimination against the lumber industry exhibits a total ignorance of the essential facts and conditions involved, and a tendency to withhold from those engaged in it such fair treatment as has usually been accorded to all other industries.

The fact that Eastern Canada is no longer a dangerous competitor, by reason of the exhaustion of her timber supply through favorable conditions of cheap production and delivery, will no longer be of benefit to our Eastern States of Maine and Pennsylvania, every 1000 feet that stood in the forest. or to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, for the forest lands of these States have also been to an equal or even greater extent voice, more than two-thirds of the available denuded. Nor will it materially help the timber supply has been wasted. In the newer Pacific States, from which the principal fu- and larger timber regions there is but little ture timber supply is to come, because these difference now in the process of waste and Western forests are being wasted from the practically no consideration whatever is

In the report of the Conservation Comand by thus making the cutting of lumber in mission to the President we find the following

> The total yearly growth of our forests is less than 7,000,000,000 of cubic feet; we take from the forests each year, including waste in logging and manufactures, 23,000,000,000 cubic feet, or more than three times the annual production. Not less than 50,000,000 acres of forest land is burned over annually, and since 1870 forest fires have each year destroyed an average of fifty lives and \$50,000,000 worth of timber. One-fourth of the standing timber is left or otherwise lost in logging; the boxing of long-leaf pine for turpentine has destroyed one-fifth of the forests worked; the loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds of the timber sawed; and the loss in the mill product, from seasoning and fitting from use, is from one-seventh to one-fourth. In other words, only 320 feet of lumber is used for

That is to say that, according to this in-

given to reforesting or to the cultivation of a

price with a consequent greater loss.

Had the methods pursued in the past by ber industry. the Government in managing the forests been past and produce the same results.

ble plan of conservation.

conservation—namely, the causes and the and the extra cost of conservation be paid. responsibility for wasting the forests, have been largely overlooked or ignored.

forests.

The three factors that have been chiefly responsible for the wasting of our forests Now, why this waste and who or what is have been: (1) The discriminating tariff responsible for it? Have the men engaged in schedules on lumber; (2) the timber land manufacturing the lumber wasted it without laws and the method of their administration, cause or reason? If a reasonable return could and (3) the burdensome taxation of standhave been obtained through conservative ing timber by States and counties. And if methods, why were they not used? There these factors are not eliminated, they will is no more inclination toward vandalism or certainly result in the entire destruction of undesirable citizenship on the part of those our forests. Each year that passes without engaged in the production of lumber than the application of efficient measures of conamong those in any other occupation. The servation will make it more difficult to protruth is that wasting has not been optional; vide for a future timber supply. The single' it has been mandatory. Public policy brought object of our lumber tariffs and forest adminthe price of the low grades of lumber below istration hitherto seems to have been to the cost of production, and to put a larger secure the lowest possible prices for lumber, proportion of the low-grade lumber into the without regard to the questions of economy, market would have still further reduced the the future welfare of the public, or the equitable treatment of those engaged in the lum-

The factor contributing most to prevent intentionally designed to waste the timber the economical management of our forests and render reforesting impossible, no more cer- has been the denying of adequate tariff protain plan to accomplish this could have been tection against Canadian imports. This has devised. And there can be no question that put American lumbermen at a disadvantage the forestry policies in force at present, and and made impracticable the conservative the conditions existing in the great timbered handling of our forest resources. In sharp areas of the West,-whence in large part the contrast to the conditions in the United national supply of the future is to come, - States is the extremely favorable treatment will continue to operate as they have in the of the Canadian lumbermen by their government in furnishing direct to them in large, A great error has been that the features of compact holdings the finest bodies of pine forestry that have been discussed and in- at nominal prices and free from taxation. vestigated are not fundamental, and they will Discriminating laws have hindered and handinot furnish a sufficient understanding of the capped the American lumberman, compelling subject to lead to the formation of a practica- him to pay a comparatively high price for his timber supply. This, when added to the higher The investigation and discussion of forestry rate of taxes and interest on the investment, problems have been limited almost exclusive- together with the greater cost of producly by what the National Forestry Commistion, should entitle the lumber interests to a sion has named the invoice. This is directed larger tariff protection than exists in the case to giving the extent and the detail of the process of any other commodity produced on Amerby which our forests are being wasted, but ican soil. Only by such larger tariff prothe really vital points,—those that lie at the tection can the low grades of timber bring very foundation of the question of effective sufficient return to avoid their being wasted

Also greatly harmful to the cause of conservation is the excessive and discriminating That the forests have been cut down, at tax on growing timber. Standing timber is least to the extent of about one-half of the subject to an annual tax running for all the entire supply of pine, and that the prevailing years that the milling plant is in operation methods of forestry will rapidly exhaust the until the timber is cut. On investigation remainder, has been fully shown. But that this taxation has been found to be so excessive the wasteful methods are simply the result of a burden on the timber as to render conservaother causes has not been recognized; and, tion practically impossible, and to necessitate unless these causes are considered and reme-radical changes which have been strongly died, their continued existence will have the recommended by the Conservation Commiseffect of consuming the remainder of the sion and by all those who have given attention to the subject. If the investigation had

continuous timber supply.

in his address at the last annual meeting of the industrial and agricultural interests. the American Forestry Association, said on

this point:

The conditions which prevent private owners from practising forestry must be changed. He must be given public aid and protection from fire; there must be a reasonable system of taxation of growing timber. There must be coöperation in meeting the peculiar difficulties of his business which tend to stand in the way of conservation. The practice of forestry by private owners must be brought about through the assistance and co-States.

lumberman. Conservation is of far greater been destroyed is admitted by all, and that value to the public than to those engaged in under existing conditions the process of anlumbering. The entire product and industrial nihilation will continue until the remainder advantage go to the public, while only a com- is also exhausted, is likewise true. Shall the paratively small fraction of profit goes to the problem remain unsolved? Its days of usetimber-land owners. Under conservation the fulness as a theme for orators and editors are margins of profits may not be greatly, if any, past. The time for devising practical methincreased above the much greater cost of ods for conservation is already many years conservation methods. The public's ad- overdue. To put new statutory obligations vantages will be multiplied or increased in the and burdens upon the timber and lumber incourse of time beyond computation.

more permanent and unchangeable agree- forests. Instead of piling more burdens on ment with Canada for free imports of lumber the industry, some of the long-existing ones and farm products is another deadly blow to must be removed and helpful coöperation conservation. To adopt such a course under given if conservation is to be made to any pressure of a temporary public opinion that great extent successful.

extended to a consideration of the other two demands reduced tariffs and lower costs of most fundamental causes responsible for the living may be a fair sample of modern politics. wasting of the forests in the past, a very But it fails to take into consideration the cerfavorable outcome of the conservation move- tain reversal of free-trade sentiment which ment might with reason have been antici- will undoubtedly follow as a result of a colpated. For it is obvious that these causes lapsed prosperity. Neither does it take into must be reckoned with in discussing any account the more permanent public sentipracticable plan for the conservative handling ment in favor of the conservation of the forof the remaining timber and for providing a ests, which conservation will receive an irremediable setback from a low tariff or free The National Forest Service, under the trade. Moreover, the trade balances now in preceding administration as also under the our favor will be promptly turned against us. present one, has recognized the necessity for Free trade would give the northwestern Amerradical changes in the management of our ican railroads and milling interests a larger forests and for cooperation by all concerned. supply of freight to carry and grind, but it Mr. Graves, the present head of the service, would add a still greater final bill of cost to

The great expense of efficient measures for protection against fire, the extra cost of reforesting, added to that of conservative logging and manufacturing, and the heavy carrying charges of taxes and interest on the investment, cannot be met when the price for common lumber is legislated down to a point below the cost of production. Without cooperation and fair treatment and encouragement for the conservative handling of the operation by the federal Government and the forests, conservation cannot be accomplished. and time will fully prove it. By the application of practical measures lumbering may be The possibilities of and responsibilities for maintained as a perpetual American industry conservation of the forests rest with the pub- of great profit and importance to the people lic. If the necessity for cooperation and for of the country. But if such measures are not the providing of means for conservatively taken, the industry will in a comparatively handling the forests are not recognized, the few years be in large part destroyed. That responsibility will not be chargeable to the a large part of our forest resources has already terests will only accelerate and make addi-And now to enter improvidently into a tionally certain the wasting of the remaining



# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## WHERE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS FAIL

rising generation at heart will endorse the claim made by President M. C. Wilson, of tainly has the right to expect from our public-school system approximately some such results as these: a preparation for earning a livelihood, the development of moral fiber, a fair degree of scholarship, or at least a desire to learn more after leaving school, an appreciation of the beautiful in art and nature, and a deep respect for the laws of the land." That these results have been attained in thousands of cases, there can be little doubt. At the same time, it is an open question whether the school helps a reasonably large percentage of children in these particulars. That boys and girls come from the schools with little preparation for work, is the complaint heard from the business houses, the farms, and every class of industry. We are them; we openly claim our right to violate those

The schools have given the children an "education" which does not fit them to earn a living, and which in some cases even unfits them for this desired end. . . . The boys and girls starting their careers as breadwinners may have some sort of education that will help them in learning a business or trade, but they must first serve an apprenticeship on low wages or none, before they arrive at the point to which the school is expected to bring them. Why are children in purely agricultural regions given the same course of study as those in mining regions or manufacturing centers? . . . As far as school preparation goes, the boy from the school in our schools the American spirit of hurry and the mining town or the manufacturing city is quite as well prepared to earn his bread on the farm as the boy from the rural school.

As regards moral training, the writer of the article under notice cannot see that the schools give any better raison d'être.

We hear it said, not in defense but in the way of boasting, that our great public-school system promotes morality by demanding punctuality in attendance, accuracy of work, honesty, respect for the rights of others, and subordination of individual as might be proposed, to forbear cramming good to community interest. . . . Teachers know that the public school does none of these things directly. On the contrary, it encourages lying and cheating by its mechanical methods of promotion, part of each subject might be assimilated. it stifles self-respect by a kind of espionage, while its arbitrary rulings are not calculated to produce morality of any shape. . . . As to respect for the mans by differentiating the schools, having one rights of others, one needs only to compare the kind for commercial, another for agricultural, an-

FVERY citizen who has the welfare of the conduct of the American boy away from home for his holiday with that of boys of almost any other nationality, to realize how far short he falls in consideration for the feelings of others, and even in the Alabama State Normal School, in the matter of ordinary good breeding. Smartness Educational Review, that "the public cerative and knowingness are his desiderata, not quiet dignitude and solve the state of the sentral state of the sentra nity and self-control.

> The same writer draws an equally unfavorable conclusion in the matter of scholarship. Whereas many Germans who have learned English in their schools speak it fairly well, read it with ease, and consume a surprising amount of good English literature, comparatively few of our high-school graduates can speak German intelligibly, or read it outside their text-books.

> But at least in the making of good citizens and in creating a reverence for the law the schools must be doing their part. Not so, according to the article under notice.

> We do not respect our laws, unless we approve of that we disapprove. Public officers charged with their execution plead inability to enforce them because of their unpopularity. There is a strong feeling that penalties for crime may be evaded, and when evaded, the commission of a crime is felt to bear with it no inherent turpitude. . . . In all of the schools the children are taught civics with the purpose of making good citizens of them, but apparently with results as fruitless as those of efforts in other directions.

As to the remedy for the existing state of things educational—have we not imbibed in rush? "We hurry at our meals, our pleasures, our devotions, our business, and our schools, where we deny ourselves leisure for reflection, comparison, digestion, assimilation and enjoyment." There must be hurry on the part of both teacher and scholar to get the day's work through, and no time for practical application of the day's lessons. What might be done to better matters is, instead of dropping some of the subjects from the curriculum, all this intellectual food into each individual. or to give it in smaller amounts, so that some

We might better follow the example of the Ger-

other for trade education, combining in each school earn a livelihood, this or some kindred plan work with some sort of apprenticeship in the work to be followed by the child after leaving school.

schools really efficient in training children to to drop it.

would bring more of the children to the high school; for were the work invested with Besides furnishing the means of making our some life, children would not be in a hurry

## FACTS ABOUT COLD STORAGE

they come to read the facts presented by Mr. L. E. Theiss in his article on "Cold Storage and the Cost of Living" in the *Pictorial* over our Sunday dinner. *Review* (New York). These facts are submitted as a reply to some observations made by an imaginary "Mr. Brown" to his wife concerning the high prices charged for certain commodities in daily use. Brown, on being informed by his better half that oranges are 40 cents a dozen, eggs 42 cents a dozen, sirloin steak 30 cents a pound, and butter 37 cents a pound, launches out in a violent tirade against the cold-storage companies, arraigning them in the following terms:

"These cold-storage men simply rob us. I read the other day that there were fourteen million dozen eggs in storage, and here we are paying twice what eggs are worth. Something ought to

be done about it.

"They not only rob us, but they poison us as some chickens that had been in cold storage three They were so bad they had turned green; yet a butcher was trying to sell them at a high price. Half the stuff these fellows sell is rotten. They combine to buy up all the poultry, butter and eggs, and keep it for years till they force the price way up. They make so much profit on it that they don't care if some of it does rot. It helps to keep the price high. And the packers do just the same with the meat. I tell you something has got to be done about it."

Mr. Theiss admits that there was "a lot of truth" in what Brown said, but that the latter, instead of reasoning out his conclusions, jumped at them. To begin with, the cold-storage man merely does on a large scale what every good housekeeper does on a small scale when she buys perishable food on Saturday and puts it away in the refrigerator being simply an enlarged refrigerator. The cold-storage man, too, "buys food on the Saturday of plenty and holds it for the Sun-November are carried till March.

Thus when the Sunday of scarcity comes round, cold storage brings about a condition of plenty, and eggs ever got into storage." So that

A GOOD many American housekeepers will, where normally there would be a dearth; and if we think, be somewhat confounded when the cold-storage products have kept well, they are of better than the cold-storage products are feel well, they are of the cold-storage products are feel well, they are of the cold-storage products are feel well, they are of the cold-storage products are feel well and the cold-storage product the cold-storage products have kept well, they are of better quality than fresh food produced in the current season. So that cold storage, in theory at least, is a great blessing. It saves us from worry

> Equally beneficial is the influence of cold storage on production itself. Before the advent of cold storage, "fish used to lie in mountains on the wharves, waiting to be carried off by farmers for fertilizer. Commission men will tell you of the tons and tons of fruit that used to rot on their hands."

> Neither the fisherman nor the farmer got anything for his labor of production. The result was a lessened supply for a time, and higher prices. The fat years were followed by lean ones. Thus the producer was harmed, and the consumer not benefited, for glut-time prices were more than offset by the increased cost of food in the period of scarcity.

Brown's statement, that the cold-storage I was reading in the paper to-day about men bought up food products and held them till they had forced the price up, is disposed of by Mr. Theiss in the following paragraph:

> Excepting the big meat packers, only a very few of the men who deal in cold-storage products own cold-storage plants. New York, for instance, is the center of an enormous cold-storage fish business, yet not a single fish concern in New York owns a cold-storage plant. Cold-storage plants are built and operated for the sole purpose of selling refrigeration. Anybody can buy that refrigeration, just as anybody can rent space in any other kind of warehouse. There are one thousand coldstorage plants in America. Each of these plants has scores and scores of customers, and each of these customers is in keen competition with all his fellows. To combine them would be about as difficult as to combine the farmers. So that the "food trust" we hear so much about is very largely a myth.

Further, in regard to the assertion of Mr. for the Sunday dinner, a cold-storage plant Brown that he had read that 14,000,000 dozen eggs were held in storage, Mr. Theiss presents figures, given to a United States Senate committee, to the effect that the day of scarcity." Eggs bought in April are total egg production for 1910 was 21,500,kept till December; chickens bought in the 000,000 of which only 5 per cent. went into fall are stored still spring; apples stored in cold storage. Similarly the president of the American Warehousemen's Association testified that only "4 to 6 per cent. of butter

drought."

chickens had been kept in storage for three poultry one cent per pound for six months. years. Such things have happened. But Practically all of our meat is stored by the usually the period of storage is only a few packers themselves; and the average price months. On this point the following table "when the storage man is through with it" is illuminating:

PRODUCT	Average Storage Period	MAXIMUM
Poultry	6 months	10 months
Eggs	6 "	10 "
Fish	6 "	12 "
Fresh meat	6 "	12 "
Butter	6 "	10 "
Apples	2 "	6 "
Celery	1 "	3 "
Dried fruit	6 "	12 "

"the cold-storage plant is really a big food . That the cold-storage charges do not apreservoir that dams back the flood in freshet preciably raise the cost of food is shown times and holds the surplus for the season of by the charges themselves, which are: For eggs, two cents a dozen for six months: but-As cited above, Mr. Brown had read that ter, one-sixth of a cent a month per pound; is, according to Mr. Theiss, approximately eight cents a pound. It would thus seem that we must look elsewhere than to cold storage for the real cause of high prices.

> Conversely, it may be asked, if storage charges amount to so little, why do they prevent the long holding of food products? The answer given by Mr. Theiss is that food dealers handle their commodities on a

very narrow margin of profit.

# JAPAN'S SOCIAL EVOLUTION

the Japanese character, there is one feature concerning which all must agree, and that is a remarkable quickness to perceive the ad- people and women, and this is merely one instance customs. And these advantages once recognized, no time is lost in paving the way for two important changes were introduced national language. Commenting on these mainly through American influence; namely, the Oriental Economic Review says: an anti-opium policy and the proclamation of religious toleration and freedom. The dis- and hygienic measures is the physique of the rising banding of the samurai, or hereditary soldiery, and the prohibition of their wearing religion as a mere tool in the hands of politicians, two swords, says the same journal, cleared the way for the political equality of the four Linguistic reformers now propose to remove the classes—the gentry, the agriculturists, the difficulties of the national system of writing by artisans, and the merchants; and this political emancipation led to a national system of compulsory education enabling the masses to choose their own occupation.

When a constitution was granted the people, they began the reform of their social conduct, we cannot but keep to the dual arrangement of wearing the native dress for home and social purindependently of political interference. independently of political interference. Con- poses and the other for public and industrial pur-

One thing is firmly established in the Japanese mind-the necessity for the education of woman. The legalizing of the so-called social evil was much

THATEVER differences of opinion may acquiesced in the existing system with its strict exist with regard to certain elements in segregation and hygienic laws, considering that the vantages of Western educational and social of many in which family etiquette or class consideration has been modified to meet present conditions.

As is commonly the case in a country eager their adoption. It was in 1854, when Japan for reform, there were many wild schemes of was again thrown open to Western inter- regeneration proposed in Japan. One reformer course, that reforms of every sort became im- suggested the improvement of the racial perative, if the nation as such was to show a features of the Japanese by intermarriages united front in the face of imminent dan- with Caucasians; another, that the Church of ger of utter wreck and ruin. The Oriental England should be transplanted in Japanese Economic Review (New York) admits that soil; a third, that English should become the

Not from mixed marriages, but through sanitary generation noticeably improving. Instead of using all faiths and cults are allowed, that man may be regenerated from his own inner consciousness. the adoption of the Roman alphabet or of a new scientific one. The problem of national dress is still awaiting solution because it is not an easy matter to strike the golden mean which will combine the grace of our native kimono and the practical utility of Western clothing. In the meantime cerning the results that have followed we read: suits. The Japanese costume, as the custom of sitting, is influenced more or less by the architecture of the country, and this, in its turn, is influenced by the volcanic character of the land.

Both Buddhists and Christians have organized criticized at one time, although public sentiment temperance societies, and Parliament has passed a

on the same stage are among the points suggested field; but sanitation is still an ever-growing probto bring dramatic entertainment within easy reach lem. The modern system of factory labor is now of all and melodrama nearer to real life. For urging on our attention the need of protecting work-

law prohibiting minors from smoking. . . . Peace social reformers that women should join their societies, and societies for the humane protection husbands, fathers and brothers, so that the presof animals have been organized. In the domain ence of geisha girls would no more be required as of theatrical improvement, the shortening of the enliveners of the occasion. . . . To the brilliant hours, the abolition of tea-houses surrounding a success of its sanitary plans was due in great meas-theatre, and the mingling of actors and actresses ure the triumph of the Japanese army on the battledinner parties and other festivities, it is desired by ers in general, and women and children in particular.

## IBSEN AND TOLSTOY: ALIKE YET UNLIKE

ber of one of the Russian reviews. Says the attracted much attention in Russia:

Both abounded in "material" from which kings are made, as one of Ibsen's dramas is called the original, "The Pretenders to the Throne." Both had their own clearly defined and "truly royal" task in life, and both were rebels. Both wished to free the human soul from all that accumulated on everything dogmatic. Both denied limitations, not excluding that which is usually glorified under the name of patriotism. Each went through his life in his own distinct path, and the precipice between these two paths was defined by the peculiarities of the chosen paths. It is well known that Tolstoy did not like Ibsen and never recognized him as a literary artist. The reason for this diversity is not in the symbolism and technical peculiarities of Ibsen's works, but it is in the polarity of their viewpoints as to the method of living which should be considered right. One was the apostle of self-humiliation. The other was the poet of human pride. One loved—always wished to love his neighbor, the "near" man, such as he is now in the present moment with all of his defects; the other preferred to see in his dreams the far-off man, such as he should become in the future. One dreamed about the quiet kingdom of God on earth. The other thought only of the proud king-dom of man on earth. Thus both rebels went on different roads, although both directed their steps toward the same distant goal,-the moral liberation of man and his life, taken both collectively and individually. And, after all, these two different roads actually intersected in the guise of Brand, Ibsen's country pastor. One "invented" this type, and the other enacted him in his life.

These are the opening sentences of the The author assumes most of Ibsen's personal given to us in these letters which are real self-

GRAPHIC parallel between Ibsen and views represented in the character of Brand, Tolstoy is suggested in a recent num- and those of Tolstoy as shown in his letters.

With all of the apparent pessimism of author of the article, which by the way, has Ibsen, we are reminded, he was a man who firmly believed in humanity and in its essential goodness. Ibsen believed that all the evil in the world came from the fact that the individual has not freedom enough, that the individual oppresses himself, his true nature, because of the false social conditions. "Free its outside. Both were enemies of all dogmas and the man," says Ibsen, "from this serfdom of spirit, and the kingdom of the proud and beautiful personality will prevail on earth."

> Hence Ibsen's cult, his cult of the "task of life" which would convert every life into the free worship of common welfare. Hence his peculiarity of a "builder." Requiring life to be built on an ideal foundation, he fears not at all to entrust the building of it to the free man possessed of all of his passions. The man of to-day disposes badly of his involuntary work, but the man of the future will gladly execute his freely chosen task of life. For it he will endure hardship and sacrifices because this task will be the very best part of his own self. Such is Brand, the pastor, the type of man with Ibsen's turn of mind and soul. On his pastoral (i. e., human) way, Brand "falls," "rises," and finally dies, in the name of his task, beaten with stones and abandoned by his followers, having already sarcificed his only child and his dearly beloved wife. For this enormous character of Ibsen's creation all of these sufferings were not suffi-cient. Brand says in one place: "Our duty is to wish with all our souls for that which can be done either on a small or on a large scale, within the limits of such sufferings, toils, and struggle. But we must also stand to the end, and be ready to undergo all trials of soul and body.

In all the views of Ibsen on that which is article which appears in the Russkoye Bo- necessary to improve universal life there is gaststvo. It was written a propos the newly not perhaps a word with which Tolstoy would published letters of Tolstoy, which as the agree, and yet, when giving the characteriseditor, the well-known Russian critic, A. E. tics of Brand as of Ibsen's type of highest Ryedko, claims, reveal to the public more of human value, we have already entered in the Tolstoy's inner self than all of his other works very atmosphere of Tolstoy's letters. The put together. In this article we really have innermost code of ethics to which "our proa concise comparison of the personal ethics phet subjected himself, the best portrayal of of the two great writers of the world whose the struggle which was constantly going on deaths are fresh as yet in the world's memory. between his way of living and his ideals, is

revelations." Here are some illustrative and imagine, this abstinence gives me joy and extracts from these letters:

yet struggling against it with all the fibers of my soul. (1890.)

I cannot cease wishing to alter my life, and I am tormenting myself trying to do so, for I suffer from approve of all of my wrongdoings. my bad life. (1896.)

I am very much oppressed that I am constantly waiting for the "masters" and I wish to have strength enough to devote the rest of my life in writing for Afanasy.1 (1896.)

One of the sacrifices Tolstoy makes to his God of Love is described in this passage of a letter to his intimate friend, the artist, N. N. Ge, in 1888.

Here [in Moscow] as well as in the country I am continuing to abstain from working with my pen,

Afanasy is a masculine name very common in the lower

satisfaction. Of course there is the struggle against the habitual egotistical longing to protect I am thus myself,-valuing worldly glory, and myself from life by the work of the pen, but finally I mastered this unconquerable force which would make me write. I suppressed this inner tribunal which was so lenient to self, and which used to

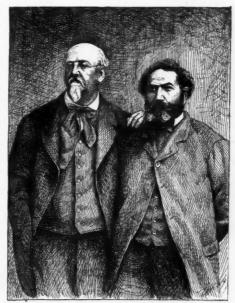
> Tolstoy investigated and considered everything and found nothing higher than the mutual love of men, says the author in conclusion.

> This feeling was so inexplicable in this world of evil and strife that he (Tolstoy) saw in it the light of the Supreme Being, and believed in it all his life. After he conceived of this belief in himself he gave up to it his life to the end, like Brand; and he com-pleted his giving on the 25th of November [when he left his home for the last timel.

## A REMARKABLE LITERARY PARTNERSHIP

VERY interesting article in La Revue of February 1 is that by M. Emile Hinzelin, entitled "The Truth about Erckmann-Chatrian."

What do French literary historians tell us about Erckmann-Chatrian? he asks. Absolutely nothing. Yet Erckmann-Chatrian is one of the most read, and after Hugo and Alexandre Dumas the author of most in demand at the people's libraries. Erckmann was born at Phalsbourg in 1822, and he died at Lunéville in 1898. Chatrian, his collaborator, died in 1886. Erckmann-Chatrian is described as one of the masters of the historical novel, yet the personages whom he makes live and speak before us are all invented. All his works are pervaded by the profoundest tenderness. Many a simple phrase becomes a secret and pure source of tears from the reader. He is a most impartial witness, and nothing escapes him. No one has surpassed him in depicting humble and poignant reality. Everywhere he shows the most spontaneous pity for the humble and lowly, especially if they are unhappy, as well as an ardent faith in the regenerating power of progress. Lorhis books.



THE LITERARY FIRM OF ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN

raine, Alsace, and the Vosges country are the his native place he is on a footing of absolute localities he favors. The poet of the domestic equality. As to his language, he employs only hearth, he is also the poet of the wandering some two or three hundred of the commonest life. What to-day we call thought-transmis- words in use, but to impart perfect simplicity sion, hypnotism, auto-suggestion, all figure in and absolute clearness to his work he worked with heroic tenacity. As soon as he had set-Because of his remarkable clearness and his tled on a subject for a story he would ask his great love for the people, Erckmann-Chatrian Paris bookseller to send him all the books is perfectly understood by the people. Never which in any way had reference to it. From was a man more human. With every person in these he selected the most useful, and read

inspect the country and live in it with his Phalsbourg he met Chatrian, the writer of the

charming and clever women, and that he the profits, and each made a great fortune. profited by all they said and did not say.

ance was arranged, and he consigned them all satisfactorily concluded. to the flames. Though he is the poet of the

## THE RÔLE OF CHATRIAN

them as hastily as possible. Then he would to an entrapped deer. On his return to poem, and learned that his father had been The writer gives a few notes of some of ruined. Erckmann possessed a little money, Erckmann's conversations. La Fontaine, he so he sent Chatrian to Paris to "place" in resays, always remains young, and more and views or with publishers whatever he (Erckmore true; he tells us when to smile, when to mann) was able to write in his "laboratory" be moved, when to pardon. And with how at Phalsbourg. Together, Erckmann-Chamuch grace! One sees that he lived among trian became a great name. They divided

After a time Chatrian, who had been Erck-Erckmann says he never enjoyed writing mann's man of affairs, left Paris, and it beanything so much as "The Illustrious Dr. came necessary to replace him. Erckmann Mathews," and he knew the story was a good entrusted his nephew, Alfred Erckmann, with one. The work simply carried him along, the post. When Chatrian rendered his gen-Every author who would succeed should en- eral account, he explained to Erckmann that deavor to find a subject which he could make as they had always shared the profits on the his own. He also advises authors to write books they must also share the profits on the only to please themselves. It is impossible to dramas derived from the stories by writers achieve anything of value if one is always whom Chatrian had remunerated from Erckasking, Will this please this or that person? mann's share of the profits. This was agreed The author's only concern is to please him- upon, but there were other errors in the acself. Erckmann wrote a number of stories count. The case was submitted to arbitraabout ill-treated Russians, but they were still tion, and a sum of some 20,000 francs was unpublished when the Franco-Russian alli-restored to Erckmann, and everything seemed

Not long after there appeared in the Figaro war, he is also the poet of peace, and he pre-ferred his peace stories. He liked best "The tary, accusing Erckmann of being a renegade Confidences of a Clarinet Player." In "Friend and of having helped to amuse the German Fritz" the idea of Suzel was taken from a officers by singing and dancing "The Mar-Greuze picture, "The Bride," in the Louvre. seillaise" during the siege of Phalsbourg. Erckmann brought an action for libel, and easily cleared himself of the calumny. Chatrian's reason had already left him. "Prus-Chatrian's work was to transcribe the sian!" he cried; "to think I collaborated so stories and make small modifications, and long with a Prussian!" Georgel realized then arrange with the publishers. When that he had been deceived, and though Erck-Erckmann as a youth was studying law at mann forgave him, he never quite forgot the Paris he received from Phalsbourg an epistle in injury. Erckmann continued his work alone to verse, in which the author compared himself the end, over ten years after Chatrian's death.

# YOUNG TURKEY'S LESSON IN FRENCH DIPLOMACY

THERE is an old adage which runs, "What was willing to oblige the Porte, but it made a everybody says must be true." And single stipulation which proved so serious a when the same information concerning a hindrance to the negotiations that they ultiparticular incident in the diplomatic world mately fell through. This proviso was that comes from places so far apart, geographic- a French official be appointed to share in ally and politically, as London and St. Peters- advising the Porte in financial affairs. Young burg, the correctness of such information may Turkey had placed a higher rating than this be reasonably assumed. The Vyéstnik Yev- on its financial standing among the nations; rópi (St. Petersburg) recently had an article and Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister of on "Turkish Loans and French Diplomacy," Finance, who had journeyed to Paris to in which it related the failure of Young Turk- arrange the loan, curtly declined the French key to obtain a loan from France. France proposal, and turned for aid to Germany.

In the St. Petersburg journal to which refer- that Germany wants: a willing, not a reluctant ence has just been made we read:

Of course the new constitutional Turkey, with a responsible ministry, is far more justified in demanding confidence in financial matters than was the Turkey of Abdul Hamid. Accordingly the French capitalists do not demand from her substantial security for loans - securities such as a charge on the tariff or on other sources of revenue, but are satisfied with a guaranty of economy in expenditures and of satisfactory accountancy, so painfully lacking in the old Turkish Government. The Young Turkish party, however, thought that even this guaranty would not be insisted upon, and she nursed the hope that, if necessary, she could raise the loan elsewhere than in France.

This hope proved to be illusory. The real loan, an advance of £6,000,000 at 6 per took to supply the sum and to take the mere word cent. interest, for a period of six months onlya term so short that at its expiration Turkey must of necessity secure another loan, which that it would obtain for him the money if, after will cost her in the end much more than an having tried his luck with the regular moneyoriginal long-term loan from France, the interest on which would have been only 4 to lend the money were reasonable; but to Djavid per cent. The Vyéstnik Yevrópi's comment upon the Paris money market as compared with those of the other European capitals, is as follows:

The German and Austrian banks cannot compete successfully with the Paris money market, which is the richest depository of free capital in continental Europe. The Turks will have to look to France for a loan; and the political prestige of both Austria and Germany cannot fail to be lowered in the eyes of Young Turkey by reason of this incident.

As pertinent to the subject the same journal cites the recent refusal of France to grant a loan to Hungary of 560,000,000 crowns (\$112,000,000) on the ostensible ground "that the Austrian Government had in certain instances allowed itself to trespass on French interests."

### A British View

In the Contemporary Review (London) Dr. E. J. Dillon gives a much more circumstantial account of the Turko-French fiasco in the ducted on both sides with a thorough knowledge of matter of the proposed loan. Dr. Dillon's the conditions. We had to know exactly how we sources of information are always of the highest and most comprehensive. He writes:

friends, whom outsiders suspect of being secret cannot. . . . Last year you had a deficit allies. The alliance, however, is a legend. When You then told us that the shortage was the result the time comes for military action, Turkey will be of your inheritance, and would not again occur;

ally. Meanwhile, say what one will, the moral and political influence of the Kaiser and his subjects in Turkey is enormous.

The loan was, he says, the outward sign of Turko-German friendship. As to why France did not advance the money on acceptable terms, the main facts, as related by Dr. Dillon, are as follows:

Djavid Bey, on his arrival in the French capital, opened negotiations on the subject of the loan. Between the Ottoman Bank, which usually arranges Turkish loans, and the Turkish Finance Minister there was no love lost; for Djavid was a member of the board of directors of its rival, the bank founded a short time ago by Sir Ernest Cassel. When the Ottoman Bank declined, in December, 1909, to find money for Turkey without Austro-German banks offered instead of a reasonable guaranties, the National Bank underof the State as adequate guaranty. the experiment was tried again. Djavid's intention was to get a promise from the National Bank lenders, he should find their terms too onerous. The terms on which the Ottoman Bank was willing Bey, who wished to allow the bank no control over Turkish finances, they appeared unreasonable. His friend, Sir Ernest Cassel, probably advised him: "It would be a huge mistake to negotiate the loan out of France. If when all has been said and done, you cannot raise the money in France, then, of course, you may count on my bank to provide it.'

> This promise was all that Djavid Bey wanted. He listened to Sir Ernest's advice, and then, to use Dr. Dillon's words, "went forward rapidly and butted his head against the stone wall raised by M. Laurent." M. Laurent is the representative and adviser of the French Government in Constantinople. The gist of his message to Djavid Bey was something like this:

> France, as you know, is actuated by genuine friendship for Turkey. . . . Thus last year we gave you money without counting it, so to say. You were grappling with a set of conditions which were not of your own making. We, accordingly, supplied you with the money you required. But we did not mean that to be used as a precedent.

Our next financial transaction had to be conyour outlook was for the near future. Now all that implied acquaintance with your finances, and that is more than you or I possess. Can you tell me Young Turkey and Germany are at present fast exactly the total of the floating debt? No, you left to judge for herself on which side, if either, it and we accepted your explanation and your prom-will be to her advantage to be found. That is all ise. Since then a twelvemonth has elapsed, but

third. Now that, as you must admit, is enormous. tion. And what makes it much worse is the circumstance that the expenditure in question represents money spent on military matters-therefore unproductively. You have not made any provision whateyer for the cultural needs of the population, which are many and pressing. You lack a good system of administering justice. Again, education is a was irritating. Djavid Bey soon found himprime necessary of national life to-day. Yet you self negotiating with financial institutions not are withholding it from the nation for lack of funds. In lieu of speedy justice and elementary technical instruction, you are giving the people heavy guns, ammunition and useless warships.

If, then, we advance you more money, we must ask for guaranties. And when you object that the whole Ottoman Empire guarantees the loan, we answer 'No,' because the credit of the empire is affirms that everything is in order and an era of solid facts. That may be unfair to Turkish min-

the revenue and the outlay are not evenly bal- money we should esteem it a favor if a Frenchman anced. Again there is a deficit. And this time a were appointed. Let the Ottoman Bank take the much greater one than a year ago. The ratio of matter in hand, and in due time the Ottoman this shortage to the national revenue is about one- nation will have good ground for self-congratula-

Such was Monsieur Laurent's view, such his advice. It grated on the ear of the statesman who heard it. To the hyperself negotiating with financial institutions not of the highest class. Unsuccessful with these. he fell back on Sir Ernest Cassel and the National Bank; but the British Government stepped in and vetoed the promised loan by that institution. Nothing remained but to accept the assistance promised him by some not adequate, owing to the opinion prevalent German financial institutions, the net result abroad. The Ottoman Finance Minister, if he heing that in lieu of 17 000 000 Turkich being that in lieu of 11,000,000 Turkish national prosperity is about to begin, will speak to pounds which Young Turkey would have redeaf ears, even though his statement represents ceived from the Ottoman Bank, she will receive from her German friends only 8,381,isters, but it is a fact and therefore must be reckoned with. Hence we ask that a foreign financier be appointed to advise the Ottoman Government, and as France is the nation that provides the self-confident new régime at Constantinople.

# THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM OF ARGENTINA

care of immigrants coming to its shores rye, and one half ounce of coffee. than does Argentina, according to the *Tiempo* of Buenos Aires.

They are then submitted to an examination many would otherwise be victimized. as to the object of their voyage and their guarter pound of potatoes and other vege- between the immigrant and his first employer.

NO country on earth seems to take better tables, one quarter pound of rice, one ounce of

The National Labor Department then helps the immigrant to find a position suited The law of the Argentine Republic consid- to his training and ability. Those of the ers as immigrants not only steerage passen- newcomers who wish to locate in a certain gers but second-class passengers as well. part of the country are supplied with all Immediately after landing, immigrants are available data as to labor conditions in that examined by an inspector of immigration, a region. After making their choice they are physician from the Board of Health, and a forwarded, at the state's expense, by train representative of the naval prefecture. This or by boat to the particular spot where they commission ascertains whether all the regula- are to settle. Special guides see to it that tions as to hygienic accommodations, food, they reach their proper destination and are number of passengers, fire appliances, etc., turned over to a local immigration commishave been observed on board the ship. The sion which takes care of them and supplies all immigrants themselves, furthermore, are their physical wants for a period of ten days. invited to report any case of unfair treat- This gives the newcomer time to find work at ment they may have observed during the his special trade, and greenhorns are saved from the wiles of scheming sharks by which so

The Department of Immigration of Buenos plans for the future. Those who desire to Aires has the most remarkable amount of waive the advantages the immigration laws statistical data on hand, for through its insure them are left to their own devices. The agency almost every immigrant is provided others are taken to the Immigration Hotel, with a position. A complete record of the where they are kept free of charge for five positions thus secured is kept, and one of the days. They are served every day a pound functions of that department consists in and a quarter of meat, a pound of bread, one arbitrating all difficulties which may arise

## IS IT REALLY REVOLUTION IN MEXICO?

THERE is probably no man in the United subject of Mexico, or can speak with more Fornaro sets forth his general thesis. As to authority, than Carlo de Fornaro.

This gentleman, it will be remembered, is naturally a partisan, says: the artist-writer who, a year or so ago, was convicted of libeling one Espindola, a Mexican politician, and served a year in jail therefor.

gagged, he left for the United States, and wrote his book, "Diaz, Czar of Mexico." President Diaz seized upon an unimportant dola. It was charged at the trial that the zeal in helping Diaz convict Fornaro. Refusing all offers of pardon, Fornaro served his term of a year.

A series of articles by Fornaro, dealing they broke out into a revolution. with the conditions and events leading up to the present revolutionary movement, with the political status of the various parties in Mexico and with the international complications that have arisen or are likely to arise, are appearing in the new Socialist monthly, The Masses.

In the first article, which appears in this States who feels more strongly on the well-edited monthly in its issue for March. President Diaz and his régime, the writer,

As long as Diaz was in complete possession of his physical and mental alertness, there was small chance of his defeat in the game of politics. Mexi-Fornaro was the owner and editor of a ico seems to have had no man his equal in playing Liberal paper in Mexico City, in which he it. But as he aged, his splendid physique degenkept up a vigorous campaign against the erated, he became senile, and he lost that wonder-ful grip he had had on men and affairs which is government for its alleged "despotic op- necessary for despotic rule. He remained the pression." When he found he would be nominal autocrat, but the actual burden of government fell upon less sturdy shoulders than were Diaz's in his prime, and the result was that the beautiful bureaucracy he had organized became thoroughly demoralized. A tyrannical governpassage and had Fornaro convicted by an ment at its best is odious to a modern civilized American court for criminal libel of Espin- people. It is an anachronism, an anomaly, a monstrous relic of the past. But when to the general evils of a despotic form of government are added big American interests and persons close to the mismanagement, the arbitrariness, and the high American officials showed extraordinary blunders of incompetency, then it becomes intol-zeal in helping Diaz convict Fornaro. Re-erable. The people of Mexico grew more and more restless under the wrongs and persecutions of the bungling, inefficient coterie of officials and advisers with whom Diaz surrounded himself. And finally

> After reviewing the political history of Mexico for the past couple of years, Fornaro has this to say of the American investments in the country, and how Diaz has used them:

> When Diaz could not catch the political offenders in Mexico he followed them into the United



A BATTERY OF MEXICAN RECULARS

States, and flooded that country with spies and secret service men. He used the American government to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for him, and spent millions on literature extolling south of Texas, and that the *insurrectos* will himself and his government. He sold concessions never cease fighting until they have won for to foreigners, and gave away land to prominent He flattered, cajoled, and bought Americans. them until every foreigner, American or European, who had been befriended by him, became his great advertising medium at home and elsewhere. The legend of Porfirio Diaz went abroad like an echo that repeats itself. It is a stupid legend, absolutely devoid of meaning. The credit of Diaz's government was based entirely upon a fictitious peace and upon the ignorance of foreign investors concerning the real state of affairs in

While the Mexican people fear the rule of Porfirio Diaz, they fear even more "the clique of financial buccaneers surrounding him.'

This financial ring is called the cientifico party. Cientifico means scientific, and the party derives its name from its alertness in the gentle art of grafting. They have reduced graft to a science.

With the inauguration of Diaz's third term "a systematic policy of repression was begun."

This system can be compared only to the persecution of the Russian revolutionists by the Russian Government. All the Liberal newspapers, with the exception of the Catholic papers, have been suppressed, and the editors and members of the Reyist and Maderist clubs have been sent to prison or killed or forced to flee to the United States. But the Liberal movement could not be suppressed. The government succeeded only in fanning the flame of rebellion, until it broke out into a conflagration, and the logical outcome was an armed revolution.

Señor Fornaro believes that it is real revolution we are witnessing in the republic south of Texas, and that the insurrectos will



FORNARO'S IDEA OF "THE DOUBLE-FACED DIAZ" From The Masses (New York)

Mexico a truly modern government. While the "autocrat" in the Capital City is "deceiving himself with the belief that the rebels are being crushed," in reality the power of Diaz is already broken.

The bonds are falling, national credit is crumbling away, Diaz's army is beaten, outgeneraled, slowly going to its destruction; his friends, his compeers, his creatures are taking French leave. And there in the castle of Chapultepec the Grand Old Man still hangs on to his power with a bulldog's grip, giving orders to his subordinates to destroy the rebel army and shoot them all "red-handed." Then he sits down and weeps. Let him weep for once. He cannot in the short time of life still left to him-no, not even if he had a thousand lives to live-wash away with his tears the bloody stains upon his cruel, inhuman reign.



MEXICAN INSURRECTOS IN A SKIRMISH WITH THE FEDERALS

# A POSSIBLE, BUT PREVENTABLE, LEGACY OF THE PANAMA CANAL

the safeguarding of the public health will manning the rigging and shouting themselves remember that "there is many a true word spoken in jest," and will take to heart the over the distant horizon, thirty-six keels had made lesson conveyed by Mr. Forbes Lindsay in the passage of the Panama Canal. his storiette "A Harvest of Tares," which appears in *Lippincott's*, that writer will have a La Boca, taking in cargo; and at sunset a stowaway slipped aboard. reason to congratulate himself on the service he has rendered humanity in general and the . The stowaway was a mosquito, which

The following prefatory note may be regarded as the foundation on which the tale is constructed:

Sir Patrick Manson, one of the world's great authorities on the transmission of disease by mosquitoes, recently declared in a public ad-dress: "My belief is that, if precautions are not taken in time, both of these diseases, yellow fever and malaria, will extend their range; that, with the opening up of the Panama Canal and by the repeated passage of rapid steamers across the Pacific, yellow fever will be introduced into Hawaii, Manila, and the continent of Asia.

The story begins with the ceremony of opening the Panama
Canal, "as perfect a
piece of work as the
Copyright by Underwood and Underwood mind of man could conceive or the hand of man execute." The

"greatest achievement in the history of the were brought to an abrupt termination. But world" stands to the credit of the American her mission had been accomplished. people. From all parts of the earth have come thousands to witness the opening ceredium and lay out upon the Luneta, where hunmony. The warships of all nations and many dreds of mosquitoes battened on him without let merchantmen are waiting to pass through the sailed with his ship for Hongkong. Two days out sailed with his ship for Hongkong. Two days out Canal on the day of its dedication to the he had to take to his bunk. He died—the doctors world's traffic. The actual opening is thus disagreeing as to the cause at the quarantine staforecasted:

As the sunrise gun boomed out on the morning of January 1, 1915, the President of the United States dropped his hand on an electric knob, and the huge gates of the Gatun Lock swung open. The procession moved forward, headed by the their kind in that part of the world had ever before latest vessel of the United States Navy—the great experienced. These mosquitoes were stegomyia, battleship Neverfunk. With bands playing, and the species which alone possesses the faculty of bunting blowing in the breeze, followed one after transmitting yellow fever. For the first time they

If the "proper authorities" concerned in another the representatives of the naval powers. the safeguarding of the public health will

Then came various merchant vessels, their crews

The next day, the Pelham Castle of London lay

citizens of the United States in particular, quickly settled down to sleep through the ten

days' voyage. Arrived in Manila the stowaway awakes, drops to the lighter which comes alongside to take off the cargo, and when the lighter enters the Pasig seizes the first opportunity to escape to the shore. The "subsequent proceedings" may best be described in the narrator's own words:

She was ferociously hungry, and ten thousand germs within her wriggled to be set free. She lit upon the first man she encountered and promptly buried her bill in his flesh. She sucked with the abandonment of starvation, and with languid delight felt her sides distending. The man was generally indifferent to mosquitoes, but this one was too intrusive to escape attention. He flung a hand to his neck, and the stowaway's travels



COL. WILLIAM C. GORGAS (Chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone)

tion—but not before many mainland mosquitoes had derived nourishment from his blood.

The Manila mosquitoes which had feasted upon Dunga Pat may not have noticed anything unusual about their repast. Nevertheless, it was essentially different from anything that they or which had never before visited the Orient.

Soon the dreaded Yellow Jack "swept the Philippines like a whirlwind." Few of the doctors knew how to treat the scourge; and the people succumbed without a struggle. "Thousands died in Manila, and hundreds down. It has firm foothold in the Philippines and in every considerable town in the interior."

Hongkong had hardly heard with horror of the plight of the Archipelago when she found herself in the clutch of the fearful pestilence. Dunga Pat had barely been laid in the ground when one of the quarantine surgeons was stricken. In quick succession, one, two, three, of the hospital attendants were seized with the same symptoms. In a few days cases developed in the city, and the numbers of the victims rapidly ran into the tens and hundreds. Vessels shunned the port. Business was paralyzed. Those who could fled into the interior, but scarcely faster than the scourge pursued. "Come over and help us!" the cry went out to the experts of the New World.

At Panama Colonel Gorgas boards the steamer which is carrying Sir Patrick Manson to the scene. The malarial fever mosquito expert and the yellow fever mosquito expert meet in the smoking-room; and the following dialogue ensues. Projecting the finger of derision at the American expert, the Baronet cries:

"Ah, you mischief-makers! This is a pretty kettle of fish you've set a-boiling.

"I suppose we must plead guilty," replied orgas. "But I think that we can advance a plea Gorgas. of extenuating circumstances. You know we went a long way toward eradicating—"
"Why, there's the rub! Why the deuce didn't

you go the distance, with the post in sight? Of to the wise is sufficient."

were impregnated with the virus of that disease, course I'm not sending that to your personal address, Colonel—I know what you would have done if they'd let you. We're both in the comfortable position of being able to say, 'I told you so.' warned 'em years ago to look out for this.

But what's to be the outcome, Colonel?" asked

the Baronet.

The worst, I fear. We can't hope to fight it China, and has probably been carried to Japan and India by this time. You know the conditions in those countries better than I do, Sir Patrick.

"Ah, yes! Congested cities; crowded villages; a tank water supply; dense superstition; long distances; and the devil knows what not. Every condition adverse—worse luck. The thing will spread from Kasauli to Colombo in no time. As for -" He broke off with an eloquent shrug China-

of the shoulders.

"Lord! Lord! What bunglers we are at best! Such a splendid chance gone for all time. The thing can never be wiped out now." And the Colonel sighed at thought of his suddenly dissipated dream of a world freed forever from yellow fever. He had seen it within the bounds of calculable possibility. If his advice had been taken, the thing would surely have been an accomplished fact ere then.

"Cheer up, Colonel!" cried Sir Patrick. "Let's

hope for the best. Steward!"

The glasses having been filled, Sir Patrick toasts his fellow expert:

"Here's to the nation that blindly blunders into all sorts of scrapes and cheerfully flounders out of them. Here's to the nation whose monumental good luck and inexhaustible ingenuity never yet failed it in a tight place." And he added: "I can't believe that it is going to be downed by a mosquito, Colonel."

Only one short comment on Mr. Lindsay's admirable little skit is necessary: "A word

# A FIVE-DAY ROUTE FROM EUROPE TO SOUTH **AMERICA**

A CCORDING to the latest news from the quietest part of the Atlantic Ocean, always free other side of the Atlantic, North American merchants, if they do not wish to lose their South American trade, will have to "stir their stumps." The United States consul-general at Frankfort-on-Main, Frank D. Hill, calls attention to a recent article in the Frankfurter Zeitung describing a quick route from Europe to South America by means of a railway to be constructed on the west coast of Africa. We read:

The Ibero-Afro-American railway, as proposed, will run along the western coast of Africa from the Straits of Gibraltar to Goree-Dakar or Bathurstthat is, to the point which is nearest South America. The crossing from Goree-Dakar or Bathurst to Pernambuco occupies only three days on the ing about 1740 miles. If Bathurst should be

from fog and ice. The crossing from Gibraltar to Africa, about 10 miles, can be made in less than half an hour and cars will probably be ferried across to avoid transshipment. The building of the projected railway will reduce the journey from Europe to South America to five days.

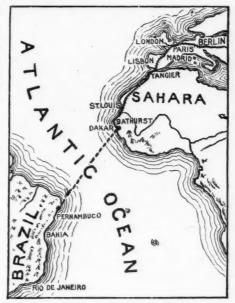
As the railway will follow the coast, it will be possible to begin work at several points at the same time; the cost of rights of way will be insignificant; and, judging from experience with certain building operations in Morocco, labor will be cheap. The cost of building such a road is estimated at \$135,-000,000, or approximately \$75,000 a mile, the distance from Gibraltar to Goree-Dakar bechosen as the terminus the road would be 125 miles longer.

The impetus which such a route would give to South American trade would be enormous. A large part of Morocco would be opened up, besides the West-African colonies of England and France. Also, the distance to the Kongo and to South Africa would be considerably reduced.

The project of the new railway was brought up by the Spanish representative at the Algeciras conference, and is now, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, being pushed by a Spanish committee. The intention is to make the new road strictly international in character; and to this end, and to avoid possible conflicts between interested powers, it has been suggested by the committee that the Swiss Government take the initiative of calling a conference to study the subject and eventually to lead to the organization of an international company to undertake the construction of the road.

Germany is not so directly interested in the project as England, France, and Spain; but portation and supplies for the laborers. the new railway would assist her materially Portions of the route would have to be in developing her African colonies, and would, supplied with fresh water, and a permanent besides, augment her already rapidly growing water supply would have to be installed trade with South America.

the railway would be material and its trans- surmounted.



throughout the line; but beyond these Expensive items in the construction of there are no natural difficulties to be

# THE REAL YELLOW PERIL—THE PLAGUE

made its appearance in Northern Manmade its appearance in Northern Man-churia during the closing weeks of the past been cremated. In Tientsin the deaths to date year, has spread with great rapidity along have numbered forty. Pekin is apparently clear the principal lines of transportation and of the disease in consequence of the vigorous action travel, until last month it had become a of the Government. serious menace, not only to China, but to Russia, to Japan, and to all the other coun- is not the bubonic, but the pneumonic epitries of the Far East. A recent news despatch said:

The plague has already entered Russian Siberia, and several cases have occurred in Blagovestchensk north of Harbin. The chief commercial centers of northern Manchuria are affected, the worst being Aschiho, with 500 victims every day. Plunder and plague go hand in hand. In every afflicted city bands of workless coolies assemble and rob towns, villages, and farms alike. Hulantchen, south of Harbin, is at present in the hands of one of these bands. The plague has put a complete stop to all kinds of business, and there are fears of a meat famine. The migration of Chinese into the Amur region is forbidden. All along the Russo-Chinese frontier Cossacks stand on guard, with orders to shoot any Chinese who refuse to be turned

THE so-called pneumonic plague, which pended \$800,000 on relief and precautionary measures. The number of cases in Mukden is

This plague, according to medical reports.



back from the frontier. China has already ex- a manchurian peasant hut in the plague area



PLAGUE-STRICKEN MANCHUS

demic. This pneumonic plague, says Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, in his new work, "Overland to India," is, in some respects, worse than the bubonic.

It is the form of disease which attacks the lungs, and is almost always fatal, because the microbes are there safe from the cells which destroy them. The doctor is more exposed to danger near such a patient than anywhere. All that is necessary to give him the disease is that the patient should cough and the smallest particles of expectoration light in the doctor's eye, where the microbes can thrive in moisture. If he has the smallest scratch in the conjunctiva, caused, for example, by a minute grain of sand, the microbes enter and do their work.

One of the doctors operating in Manchuria has died owing to a patient coughing upon him unexpectedly when he was unprepared.

territory, the testimony is quite general to burg journal, the Reitch, partly as follows: Japan's progressive and disinterested fighting of the plague. Although superstitious

In the war with Russia the diseases which usually decimate armies were kept at bay. At the present moment railway carriages on the Japanese section of the Trans-Siberian Railway are being disinfected in the most thorough manner with the latest disinfectants by the Japanese medical staff, who superintend the operations with their noses, ears. and mouths covered with cotton wool.

## How the Disease Spreads

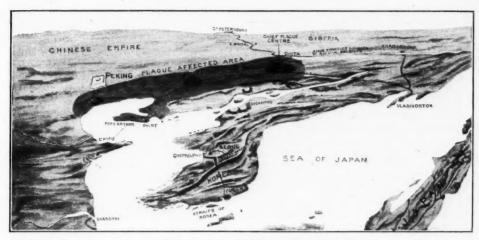
As to the origin of this plague, the North China Herald (Shanghai) says, in a recent issue:

It is supposed to have originated among Chinese employed in hunting an animal known in the native dialect as "Han T'a," resembling, but larger than, a marmot. The skins were being collected by a trader for export to America, and in spite of the fact that this animal is held to bear the same relationship to the form of plague endemic in Mongolia that the rat bears to bubonic plague, the Chinese not only collected the skins, but used the animals for food as well. They proved by their habits and absence of physique excellent subjects for plague, while the conditions under which they lived supplied the means for propagating the disease. The epidemic is understood to have made its appearance first in northwestern Manchuria. south of Khailar on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Steps were taken to cope with it by the Russian authorities as soon as it reached the towns on the line, but failure to regard it as seriously as the conditions warranted, and the indifference of the Chinese in that region to all considerations of hygiene and to ordinary precautions against the disease, allowed the plague to spread. It has now taken such a hold upon the country that even the Chinese official has been stirred to action, while the people at large, in their helplessness and ignorance, either submit passively to its ravages or blindly seek to escape from the sphere of infection. The danger to other parts of China lies in the possi-bility of free access being afforded to inhabitants of the infected area. For this reason the vigorous measures now being adopted in the north to draw a cordon round central and northern Manchuria must meet with general approval, and it will be hoped that they will achieve the desired end.

## A Russian Warning

Mr. N. S. Arevief, who was commissioned Japanese and Russian official authorities by the City Council of Harbin, which is unare awake to the danger. Although there der Russian government, to make a study of have been charges that the agents of the plague conditions along the river Sungari, has Mikado are using the crisis as an excuse for written a letter of warning to the Russian acquiring "control" over certain Chinese people, which is published in the St. Peters-

To you, gentlemen, who are living in tranquil methods still exist in remoter parts of Japan, the educated class believe and practice the most advanced methods of medical science. It feel impelled to cry out, "Be on your guard!" The black death is at your door as well as at ours. Give attention to the things that are happening in Manchuria, even



THE PLAGUE-AFFECTED AREA IN THE FAR EAST (Adapted from a map appearing in the London Sphere)

though they are beyond the limits of your actual to the Amur and thence to the ocean. The whole vision. The streets, the fields, and the ice of the civilized world has commercial relations with Manrivers here are strewn with plague-infected corpses. churia, and it is in duty bound to join in the fight The ignorant Chinese, who are incapable of underagainst this terrible epidemic. With the beans or standing the nature of the disease or the danger the wheat that foreigners import from here, they attending it, conceal their sick, and either hide the may receive death. There should be international bodies of their dead, or throw them out to be eaten by dogs in the fields or on the ice of the rivers. In spread the disease by carrying down-stream the the spring these dead bodies will be carried down infected bodies of the dead.



(Russian troops guard the Siberian-Chinese frontier and turn back all fugitives)

## THE GERMAN POLICE DOG AND WHAT HE DOES

DR. H. GROSS, Professor of Criminal Law when completed it makes the police dog a far dogs (Polizeihunde).

which to test their ability, not only in Ger- cient in his work. many, but in several other countries as well.

"PRINCE," A BERLIN POLICE DOG, "TREEING" A CRIMINAL

at the University of Gratz (Austria), more useful animal than the American bloodvery early expressed the belief that the dog hound. The police dog will follow his master may prove to be of considerable usefulness to on his round, will call his attention to anythe policeman and the officer of public securthing suspicious, will locate hidden vagabonds, ity. That was about 15 years ago. Since will hold a fugitive at bay and guard him then the German Government has taken during transportation, will defend his master the matter up, has investigated and experiagainst an attack, will rescue the drowning, mented in its usual thorough manner, and hunt for lost articles, carry messages to the to-day over 400 police stations in German police station and return with an answer; in cities are provided with so-called police fact, he will display almost human intelligence, and his service will often be of greater The results obtained with these four-legged help to his master than that of one or even detectives has created an interest in them two policemen. Experience has shown that that is growing and spreading constantly,— an inconsiderate and curious crowd is the in Germany as well as in foreign countries. worst enemy of the police dog and the best Only recently the Japanese sent a commission ally of the criminal. Through untimely interof dog experts to Berlin, to study the police ference, a crowd often makes it extremely dog system with a view of introducing it in difficult, nay impossible, for the dog to opertheir own country. Quite a number of books ate successfully. The training of the public have been written on the subject of training is therefore of the same importance as that these dogs and on practical experiments by of the dog, if the animal is to be made effi-

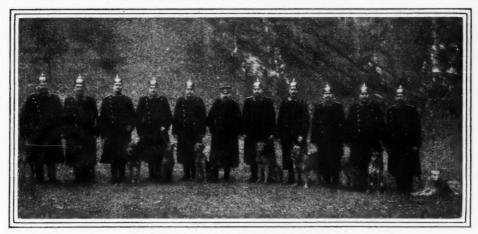
In a series of illustrations accompanying an Shepherd dogs and several species of ter- article in Reclam's Universum (Leipzig), from riers are mostly used as police dogs. Their which we have digested the foregoing paratraining is a difficult and tedious process, but graphs, the police dog is shown at work. We see how he is set on the track, how he follows a track, takes a stone wall nine feet high, jumps over a solid board fence that offers no foothold whatever, clings to his man under difficulties and even climbs a tree to get hold

of the fugitive.

The following occurrence shows how a police dog of the German capital procured the evidence necessary for the conviction of the criminal, which human skill had been unable to obtain:

In a village near Berlin fruit had frequently been stolen from different orchards. The police dog, Prinz, sent from Berlin to "work up the case, followed the track of the thief from the orchard to a pile of manure and then to a tenement house occupied by a number of imported farm hands. Taken into the house the dog crept under a bed in the last room he entered and brought forth a shirt and a paper bag full of gooseberries. He then was taken out to the field where the residents of the tenement house were at work and immediately located the owner of the bed. Investigation showed that the shirt belonged to another workman, from whom it had been stolen together with 30 marks wrapped up in it. The stolen money was found in the manure pile. The suspected farm hand confessed both the stealing of the fruit and of the money.

Simply marvelous must have been the intelligence of the police dog which, not long ago, met a crying little girl in the street, took



GERMAN POLICE OFFICERS WITH DOGS

dog brought about the arrest and conviction might be cited.

the scent from her, went back on her track, of a safe-blower who had left no other trace and a few minutes later returned with the behind him than a few matches that he had dollar that the little girl had lost. Another lighted. Many other striking illustrations

# GARDENING-A KINGDOM OF HAPPINESS

F, with the approach of spring, the gentle darkness before subjecting them to the next day's art of gardening does not gain many new devotees, it will not be the fault of Mrs. Margaret Deland, who in Country Life in shake powdered sulphur over mildewed leaves-America writes of "The Joys of Gardening" in such a delightful vein as to make one long for the days when one can handle hoe, spade, or rake, and emulate the example which she wheelbarrow full of malodorous dressing which has so successfully set. After poking a little must be put into the holes first; these have been fun at Madam Crœsus, who has to ask her fun at Madam Croesus, who has to ask her lord gardener the name of this or that plant, worms—yes, and about seedsmen whose seeds earth" because she wears an embroidered of forehead and upper lip, with a crick in their gown—"a poor creature who has paid some-backs, with dew-soaked skirts, with unanswered gown—"a poor creature who has paid somebody to take joy out of her hands—actually these, and only these, understand the joy of a paid him to dig and perspire, to mourn, to garden. They have, through much tribulation, rejoice for her," and who "can never have the entered the Kingdom of Gardening. faintest idea of what a garden means," Mrs. gins." And by and by the top is reached—gardening: "happiness is—perspiration." "a top of hope. In fact, hope is the first "When you think how much there is to do blessing that a garden grants." There is even in a little garden—if you are stingy Here is a picture of them:

who, to gain for their seedlings some hours of cool up on tables and desks about the first of

heat, transplant by the light of a candle or a friendly moon; who, with shrinking thumb and forefinger, strip the roses of millions of aphis, or and brush it out of their own hair afterward; these are they who cut sods with a dull spade and scant breath, dig deep holes in which to plant their perennials; nay, who stagger along with a on their knees for hours pulling up witch-grass and who "can't go down on her knees on the damp did not come up. These persons, sunburned, moist letters heaped on their desks, with calls unmade-

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe once said that, Deland observes that "as the handicap of when it came to art, "inspiration was perspiwealth lessens, the climb to happiness be- ration"; and the same may be said about nothing on earth, Mrs. Deland thinks, that enough to keep all the work to yourself-it is "encourages hope more persistently and il- obvious that, from frost to frost, happiness logically than does a garden." The creatures need never end." Then there are the seedsof hope are easily recognizable by their deeds. men's announcements to feed the flame of hope. One never loses belief in these "mad-They are they who weed in the burning sun; dening, beguiling catalogues that begin to pile

ing"; and when we do this "it is evident that land: besides hope the garden is cultivating in us the noble virtue of trust in our fellow men." And when our flowers and plants fall measurably short of the promises held out in the phureum, described so glowingly as reaching we decide "it must have been our own fault something hasn't sprouted! because we planted it too deep, and we resolve to try again next spring." Thus, "besides the gardener humility."

In April, the fourth garden blessing is de- happier he is."

February." We go on "believing—and buy-veloped, namely, patience. Says Mrs. De-

Up in Maine we learn this lesson especially when we sow our seeds. We plant them, and that very night we lie awake to listen to the spund of rain on the roof, and think of the seeds lying in the warm catalogues; when, for instance, the Lilium sul- darkness of the newly dug, fragrant earth; we feel the thrill of life that begins to stir in them; it is so exciting that the very next morning some of nearly a foot in length, attains but four inches us are so weak-minded as to rush out to see if

And if the seeds do not come up at all, it hopefulness and trust, the garden develops in will only "make us work harder next year; and the harder the gardener works, the

## IDEAS ABOUT WOMEN

March Forum a stinging satire on the Amer- wax dummy, the plaything of an elderly and ican women of wealth and social position. eccentric nobleman. The Prince then rean international marriage between Cynthia "after all," this nobleman is "the only nobleman.

## THE WOMAN IN PROFILE

ceremony rehearsed, when, without reason, goddess blank on the other side? There is and refuses to see his fiancée. A friend and artificial, so piquantly naïve and yet so adviser, Sidney Waite, who has backed his poseuse." Mrs. Cox in her description of the pursuit of American dollars, seeks him out heiress, Cynthia Marlowe, summarizes the Dolmar confesses that he is at last in-love, attacked the American woman of exalted hopelessly, irreparably in love, with a woman position. whom he does not know, and whom he has only seen from the window of his apartment,—the "Woman in Profile." In excuse sallow and strident; and affected the extreme of for his conduct he begs his friend to look from ful eyes, an indiscreet mouth unable to close over the window upon her beauty. Across the court that separates Prince Dolmar's suite each a little nick in them, as though worn there from another building, they gaze at the profile of a ravishingly beautiful woman who is sitting in a window.

ME are inclined to think of our women as In the description of this impossible crea-Sir Charles Adderly thought of the ture, Mrs. Cox permits herself to soar away farmers of Warwickshire, namely, that they into the domain of the exotic. The "Woman are "the best breed in the world." That this in Profile" is—"impassive as though sculpsmug, Angelican complacency is but a blind-tured and yet aglow with the tints of life"; ness which insists on a superiority that does her tresses "cradle each other in a slumbrous not exist, is the contention of several promi-vivacity like that of covied serpents, her nent writers on social and ethical problems. lashes lay like a black butterfly upon her Marian Cox, whose astounding book, "The cheek." The story turns to satire by the Crowds and the Veiled Woman," was a liter-timely discovery of the friend that the ary sensation of the past year, writes in the charmer of Prince Dolmar is only a beautiful It is a brilliant sketch of the arrangement of turns to his heiress with the remark that, Marlowe, an American heiress to many mil-happy man, because no one has disturbed his lions, and Prince Dolmar, a fortune-hunting illusions." His friend advises him to turn his eyes in the future upon the only womanin-profile upon whom it is "safe to found a romance, the woman on the American dollar." Apropos of this, the author asks concerning All goes well, the contracts are signed, the American woman: "Is there more than a the dowry agreed upon, even the wedding profile to her? Or is she really a metallic Prince Dolmar shuts himself within his rooms something about her so callous and yet so to discover the reason for his action. Prince symptoms of the insidious disease that has

> Cynthia Marlowe in personality was stanch, smartness in attire and manner. She had watchits stores, and a shapely nose, whose nostrils had by her constant scenting for victims for snubs. In character, she was the typical American woman as the possession of great wealth evolves her. She was enpanoplied in suspicion regarding everything

of her own nationality and was so much like all her social compatriots that her chief aim in life was to distinguish herself from them. expended her energies and time in a calculating vigil life. She was vigilant against any abrogation of her wealth and social position, a thing so precarious in the headless chaos of New York society that its quest wholly consumes the feminine nature in futile strife with each other, and refused to know any one whose limitations of purse or visiting list opened them to the suspicion of wanting something from her. Americans want so much that they cannot tolerate any want in another. But vigilance absorbed only a portion of her energies; the rest was expended in calculations as to ways and means of procuring more self-aggrandizement.

She was a patronizer of the arts, like all the ambitious plutocrats of her country, but not a patron: that is, she would give a surplus of admiration or money to any form of art or artist already in their ultimate of rank, beyond any need of her or of others, but had no more perception or regard for the uncirculating mintage of art's gold than has a cowslip for a comet. Philanthropy, also, she adopted; for it was fashionable and kept her name and picture in the papers; but she made her secretary select all the philanthropies to which she so liberally contributed and protect her vigorously from learning, reading or hearing anything about them. She had now been out five seasons in New York society and had concluded that no fields to conquer were there,-everything was too readily and exclusively accorded to the open sesame of wealth. She resolved upon a marriage that would transplant her into vast alien spheres, whose reluctance to absorb her would stimulate all her energies and faculties. This is the secret of the American woman's love of deracination. She must have something to overcome; some antagonism to arm her. The Father of her Country is suitably emblemized by an axe and this little implement dancing in her corpuscles is the root of her wanderlust and activities.

#### Another Viewpoint

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin's article "Women and Wealth," in *Scribner's* for February, is by no means satirical; it is intelligently analytical of the conditions that surround the American woman of superior resource. He notes that, along with the phenomenon of desire for distinction that invariably accompanies affluence, we have a great shifting of standards and lowering of ethical ideals. In his own words:

In this pitiful social climbing, in this devastating social rivalry, in which certain requirements have the force of tyrannical despotism, and in which character dwindles to the unconscious imitation of what is supposed to be "the thing," the quality or many well-to-do women is very plainly deteriorating. Among them courses of action, personal estimates are not based on conscious reflection, on tests of right and wrong, on a judicial balancing of right and wrong, but almost entirely on what "others will think"; that is, on the tyranny of chance opinion in the social set, which they value more than their own souls.



Professor Laughlin attributes this deterioration of women of wealth to their attitude of mind, which out of its emptiness and selfish idleness asks, "What am I getting out of life?" not "What am I putting into it?" Nor does he think this condition of mind, this weakening of moral fiber confined by any means to women alone; the idle sons of the very rich are not more immune from this subtle degeneracy than the idle daughters. In a broad sweep of perspective he brings the responsibility back in large measure to the husband and the father, for the ethical standards of the wife and the sons and daughters are colored to no uncertain degree by the ethical standards of the husband and the father. The American man of wealth has abundantly looked after the physical need of the American woman, but he has left her mind and soul to take care of themselves. If she preys upon man with her false standards of vanity, extravagance and foolish emulation, it is man who must shoulder part of the blame, for he has instilled into her shallow, childlike mind these same predatory instincts.

Professor Laughlin does not think the remedy for this state of affairs can exist either in woman suffrage or in a change of government; he looks with serene hopefulness to the dissemination of higher ideals and the subsequent regeneration of society. Just so long as we continue to insist that we are

"As yet the human race seems unable to keep of our social life."

the "best breed" in the world, just so long its virility when given unlimited satisfactions. as we have not a tenderness of conscience Fortunately riches are not universal, and the and a humility of spirit, we are in danger of mass of mankind are under the spur of neceslosing what the catechism terms "our immor- sity to high thinking because it is essential to tal souls." There are but few who can steady their material existence. Fortunately, also, themselves in this busy age and look upon it lies in the power of each woman to decide life with anything akin to clear vision. To for herself whether she will be weakly swept those who can, however, there is no fear of along by the prevailing current of self-indulthe permanent deterioration of the American gence or whether she will rise to the responsi-To quote Mr. Laughlin again: bility of setting higher the ethical standards

## A POLITICAL EXECUTION IN A RUSSIAN PRISON

A DRAMATIC portrayal of a Russian the boards which served as a bed. He was a tall, political execution, by Leonide Semenov, is printed in the Open Court; and prefixed to it is the following note by the late Count Leo Tolstoy, dated January, 1910:

The account which follows shows, it seems to me, remarkable literary workmanship. It is full of feeling and artistic imagination. It should be given the widest publicity. This wish of mine recalls a conversation which I once had with Ostrovsky, the dramatist, I had just written a play, "The Contaminated Family," which I read to which I read to him, remarking that I should like to see it published as soon as possible. He thereupon replied: "Why, are you afraid people are going to become more intelligent?" These words were quite to the point in this matter of my poor play. But in this other matter the situation is quite different. Today nobody can help hoping that men may become more intelligent and that the horrors described below cease, though there is little reason to believe that such will be the case. Hence it is that I esteem most useful every word raised against what is now going on in Russia.

LEO TOLSTOY.

The narrative of the execution opens with a description of the prison, with "the same walls, the same barred windows, the soldiers lolling about, smoking, telling stories, and laughing."

The political prisoners were in a nervous state. Now they would go pacing forward and back in their narrow cells; then, on a sudden, they would tremble, would listen to what was going on, and then begin once more their endless, aimless tramp. And all around them was hideous,—the dirty walls of the prison and the awful stench.

There are five victims in all. One is an engineer; a second is a young college boy of eighteen; another is one Klemenkine, a man other a workman.

The engineer sighed and threw himself down on Hurry!"

thin man with high cheek bones and weary, sad eyes. His nerves were unstrung and his whole body worn out. One thought never left his head, where it clung most pertinaciously.

During the past few days he had tried with all his strength to put away from him all feeling. He had become quite indifferent to death, -- "a slight necessary operation," he would often say to himself while smoking a cigarette. "And afterward, what? Nothing.

So the engineer would read and smoke. Then he would pace his cell to begin reading again.

The disgust and terror of the officials themselves are thus depicted:

The night of this same day, when the condemned men were waked up for execution, all the officials who were to take part in the lugubrious affair were seized with a feeling of terror and anguish. The sub-director of the prison, a young officer on duty that night, with a very handsome and somewhat effeminate face, while hastening through the prison's somber passageways, lighted by little petroleum lamps, felt much as he used to feel as a child when alone in the woods, trembling at every sound, at every tree, as though they boded danger. He imagined now that a thousand invisible and terrible eyes were staring at him from every side, surprising him in the act of committing a base and terrible crime. He had just been appointed subdirector, and this was the first time he was to take part in an execution.

In the middle of the night the prisoners are aroused from their bunks, pale and tired. They look dazedly about them. They are ordered to make haste. Everybody wants the terrible business over as rapidly as possible. The engineer had fallen asleep. He had smoked so much during the day that his nerves were overexcited. When called, he started up and ran his fingers through his of southern type with a fine face and thick hair. He said to himself, "Only death rehair; a fourth, the son of a deacon; and the mains and then all is ended. A little operation, that is all." He would have liked to tarry; but the soldiers yell: "Get ready.

registry to have their names taken. They walk like somnambulists, between two rows of soldiers. The most terrified was the young time he drew into his lungs a long draught of the college how, who was sobbing in spite of his cold fresh air and then he himself kicked away the evident efforts not to break down. At length stool on which he was standing he stammers, almost in a whisper, "I—I want a priest." Whereupon the deacon's son exhibit scene of the college boy, yelled at the top of his voice and shouted out that this act would never claims with an oath, "I want a cigarette." A be pardoned these "villains and brutes. feeling of pity comes over the engineer; and the others trembled. But they said nothing, he says to the officer: "Would it not be best to hang the boy first? I am ready to wait. It will be easier for the child." Then comes the deacon tried to say something, but his eyes were begrard and no words would come the final act.

It was a terrible scene. Tears were in all eyes. All felt that it should be ended. So the hangman during which the Judge Advocate and the others seized the lad the first, who then suddenly became silent and swooned.

scaffolds, he grew still calmer. Again the old feeling their legs, the feeling of the littleness of everything took still stronger hold upon him so that the sobs of the boy "Yes, they are all no longer touched him. He knew that they were all now, and I will sign the document to this effect.

The prisoners are hurried to the prison going to die, that in a moment all would be over, both tears and what produced them. Twice he looked up at the starry heavens, and the stars seemed to tell him the same thing. For the last

Klemenkine, enervated and deeply affected by

At this imprecation, the Judge Advocate and all the others trembled. But they said nothing,

were haggard and no words would come.

Twenty minutes later, twenty long minutes, stamped about impatiently in the snow, they turned away from the hanging men, freezing with While entering the courtyard, the engineer had cold. The young officer and the director looked urged that everything possible should be done for at their watches. The doctor, wrapped in his the boy, and when he saw that there were five cloak, moved from one corpse to the other hastily feeling their legs, though scarcely touching them.

"Yes, they are all dead, quite dead. We can go

## ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY FROM A GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

kunft, gives a spirited survey of the present status of the English aristocracy. The writer points to the striking fact that, in spite of all the Government's engines having been directed against the House of Lords, twice within a year the Liberal majority has remained about the same, indicating the holdthough a waning one—that the nobility still has upon the English people. He contrasts with that of Rome." this feeling with that prevailing in Prussia toward the Junker, who, under similar circumstances, would have been overwhelmingly

The reform year 1832 left the Upper House what it was when the first royal writs summoned the lords of the soil to represent their feudatories—a Senate with the good and the bad features of a strictly privileged body. England's nobles have in the centuries which have wrought such vast changes in their own and other lands, scarcely altered their mode of life.

Poggio-Bracciolini, the papal secretary, writing four hundred years ago, upon a visit to England, remarked that the English aristocracy disdained to live in towns but did not disdain to reap profits benefices. Instead of cursing the evolution which from husbandry, and were inclined to recognize gives the nation new strength, like the leading Ger-

THE leading article in a recent issue of the very rich as belonging to the highest class. It Maximilian Harden's weekly, the Zu- is just about the same to-day. Their visits to town are not so rare, its attractions being greater. They may be seen in season at the opera, the Derby, etc.,-even at times in Parliament, where no one is surprised to find but half a dozen lords transacting the business of the day in conversational tones. Their power is still most strongly rooted in the country-seats, the homes of their ancestors, where every foot of soil is rich with their memories.

In wealth the British peerage "compares

Fifty years ago the Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, and Sutherland were credited with an income of from four to six million marks [\$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000], and it was said that the Marquis of Bredalbane could ride with a swift horse thirtythree hours in a straight line without crossing the boundary of his domains. Lord Northampton owns 250 acres of land in London and the Duke of Westminster nearly 400 acres; while the Duke of Norfolk's property on the Strand is said to yield him a yearly income of over a million pounds sterling. These are the crowning points, but riches are plentiful below them, too. Senatorial wealth does not necessarily imply senatorial arrogance and exclusiveness—England's nobility, as a whole, has never in a niggardly spirit shirked its social duties. Nor have they disdained to mate with rich heiresses of the bourgeoisie or to accept fat

peers apprentice their sons to great merchants, with the result that they benefit by the new movements.

There has happened in England what al- shameful yoke. ways happens when a right outlives the glory which gave it birth, continues this writer.

gradually faded from memory, became onerous. Because the nobility realizes this it prevailingly favors a daring policy which may enable its members to shed new luster on their names as soldiers or diplomats. The country has reaped even greater benefits from this eagerness for expansion than the aristocracy itself. But rancor ceases in face of fine achievement. The Briton regards envy as the meanest of vices. He can look withplain man with a moderate wage, right treatment, an occasional holiday, not so badly off after all. And, finally, class distinctions there must be: as in the family, so in the state-men who are not bound and harrowed by necessity, men taught by spotless family tradition to rule and conduct affairs. Even in the latter days of Victoria a man like Proudhon, with his idea of equal property, small holdings, would have found no hearing. Since then, after a long period of peace (the Boer War added little glory to the nobility), faith in the use of an aristocracy has waned. Its most conspicuous members are idlers who have married for money and care nothing for the public welfare. What has become of the army under their lead opens the way to high places in the Government. foreign parts. The navy and the army involve an ever, lacks a statesman of that caliber.

man landed nobility, and decrying it as the fore- annual expenditure of about \$500,000,000. The runner of revolution; instead of bewailing the rich, backed by the House of Lords, protest rapid rise of industry, the increased abandon- against new taxation, and the taxes will not-ment of country life, labor agitation, etc., the as in former days in spite of martial equipment -be lowered. Asquith had dared to proclaim that the nation will no longer submit to being divided into three classes, two of which, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, groan under a

Twice within a year the same Liberal majority! To estimate how remote even to-day The privileges of a caste whose achievements such a thing as a fierce aversion to the hereditary nobility is in a Briton, we must imagine what would happen in Prussia should William's ministers, as did George's, summon the people to battle in strident tones resounding through the land, backed by all the Government agencies. The Junker, whose achievements for his country certainly equal those out jealousy at his richer neighbor, thinking the of the English nobility, would, with the most strenuous efforts, save perhaps a dozen seats in the Landtag.

A nobility that in such a storm was not torn by its roots from the popular favor must have retained a political sagacity almost unprecedented in history. The House of Lords is much the same as in the days of Edward I: it is still wide open to the heads of the nobility and church dignitaries. The Lords need only to declare themselves in favor of Home Rule—they could then retain a part of their veto power. For without the Irish votes Asquith can accomplish nothing against them; and the Irish, if self-government with a Parliament was shown in the Transyaal. Kinship to a duke in Dublin were granted them, would, as conservative landowners, have no interest in curtailing Slowly, under the influence of Socialist criticism the power of the peers. This certainty might to and increased political demands, public sentiment a Tory genius point the way to a new salvation is changing. Not much more is to be reaped from before the winter's close; the Tory party, hov-

## AN ILLUSTRATION OF JAPANESE COURAGE

FDUARDO HERVEVA DE LA ROSA, fully fulfilled his duty and proceeded with his attaché of the Spanish Legation in Tokyo, has communicated to the Revista General de la Marina of Madrid, an extraordinary document found in the pocket-book of Ensign Sakuma who died from suffocation with all the crew of Submarine No. 6 when his craft failed to come to the surface in the course of maneuvers on the coast of Suwa several months ago. It illustrates fittingly the grim determination and scorn of death which Japanese soldiers have always displayed in the hour of danger. It begins thus:

This is the testament of Sakuma, officer in command. I really have no excuse for having let one of His Majesty's submarines sink and for having, out of carelessness, cut short the life of my sub-

various tasks in perfect calm until the hour of his death. We are dying for our country, doing our duty, and therefore have nothing to regret. The only thing I am afraid of is that this accident may be misrepresented and may hamper the development and progress of the submarine type of vessels. I beseech my superiors and my colleagues to go on working with zeal and not to misinterpret this accident, but, on the contrary, to study as carefully as possible the development and progress of the submarine. Then we will have nothing to

The document then proceeds to explain with all technical details the causes of the accident and describes the process of gradual disruption of the ship by the pressure of the sea. We quote further:

Water is flowing in and the men are wet and ordinates. Every member of the crew has faith- cold. I have always advised the crew to attend

to the most insignificant details, to retain their self control and to work with energy. It may be that some people will laugh at my words after this accident, but I am convinced that I am right. . . . The dial on the tower indicates a depth of 52. water there has not been any change since twelve o'clock. . . . The depth here must be about ten fathoms. . . . I don't think I am mistaken. . . . The officers and crew of submarines must be selected among men of great courage and superior qualities; otherwise they would encounter many difficulties in cases of this kind. . . . Fortunately, every man on board of this submarine has done his duty. . . . I am satisfied. Every time I left home I expected to meet death, and that is why my will is now in one of the drawers of my dresser in Karasagi. (It deals only with private father.

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The document closes with these sentences:

OFFICIAL TESTAMENT. With the deepest reverence I beseech his Majesty to bestow his high protection so that the families of my subor-Although we have done our best to pump out the dinates do not find life too much of a burden. . . . This is the only thought which worries me. . My regards to the following gentlemen (I hope to be excused if I do not name them in the proper order): Minister Saito; Rear Admiral Shimamura; Rear Admiral Fuju; Captain Nawa; Captain Yansashita; Captain Nahita. (The air pressure increases and I feel as though my eardrums were ready to burst.) Captain Ojuri; Captain Ide; Lieutenant Matsumura (Junichi) Captain Matsumura (Kiku) he is my older brother; Captain Furra Koshi; Professor Nalita Gotaro; Professor Ikuta Kokinji; . . . Twelve thirty, breathing exaffairs which I need not mention.) Mr. Taguchi tremely painful . . . I thought the gasolene had Asami please be kind enough to send it to my blown out; but now I am being upset by the gasolene . . . Captain Nacano. . . . It is now twelve forty. . . .

## WHAT PRIVATE PROPERTY REALLY IS

first two, Dr. William Kerby in the Catholic itself. World discusses the organization of property from the standpoint of the individual saver. He posits:

Some thrifty soul saves \$500. What is to be done with it? It is not worth much for purposes of investment in land, in the hope of an uncarned increment. It is not worth much to start an independent business unless the saver borrow some more. He may, it is true, buy a little fruit stand or venture to open a tiny grocery store, but he probably lacks the knowledge and experience necessary to make either venture a success. Any particular thing to which our saver could turn his hand and work efficiently with \$500 would be exceptional rather than typical. The course that presents itself to him as most feasible is to deposit it in a bank or to buy some kind of industrial security, known as stocks or bonds. He does this, and tens of thousands of others do it, until the tiny streams of saving become great rivers through which power is furnished for the whole industrial world.

Now, in present-day life, industries are massive. The capital required for an average industry is much greater than that commanded by one individual and too great for one individual to risk.

It is found best from every standpoint to draw in capital from many sides; in other words, to borrow from the public. The capital, therefore, that is usually required to conduct a typical modern industry is divided into a definite number of parcels or shares which are sold indiscriminately to individuals. The individuals who purchase these are among the savers.

Corporations replace the individual employer, hundreds of thousands and even millions in capi- shall be managed.

PREMISING that a population may be tal are invested in single enterprises, hundreds and divided into three classes, dependents, even thousands of workmen replace the ten or the twenty, and the continent replaces the town as a spenders, and savers, and setting aside the field of operation, and the market is the world

> These corporations attract the savings of men and women generally; and the opportunity for investment is offered even to the modest saver of \$500. Dr. Kerby traces the distinctive features of private property as it He says in substance:

> First: The saver who invests in industria' securities (which are taken as typical) becomes part owner in one or many enterprises without being complete owner in any. If a railroad has 40,000 stockholders, it has 40,000 partial owners. If 20,000 persons hold its bonds, it has 20,000 cred-Whether a steel plant, a department store, or a bakery, in all cases we have stock companies or corporations, total capital divided into parcels, and scattered ownership. Individuals are part but never complete owners.

> Second: It is of course impracticable for 40,000 or 20,000 or even 500 joint owners of any industry to attempt to manage it. They must manage through boards of directors, which will be selected from the stockholders. Ownership is thus separated from management.

> Third: The joint owners, that is the stockholders, tend to become indifferent to management, and exercise practically no control. If the dividends be high, the directors may do as they please. In most cases the joint owners know nothing about the business.

> Fourth: In corporations a tendency usually appears to accumulate 51 per cent. of the stock into the hands of one person, clique, or group, which will thereby secure practically absolute control. In an issue, 49 per cent., therefore, of the stockholders will have no more to say than the Emperor of China about the spirit in which their property

Fifth: The individual who is part owner of one mechanism of credit and finance have made a of these enterprises tends to act and think as though he were the sole owner, and thus reacts on

public opinion.

ated that one depends on half a dozen others for its successful issue. Steel plants depend on railroads; railroads depend largely on crops and on industrial output for their freight. Our Civil War of cotton which kept the wheels moving over there.

Further, a shareholder may become a director in each of the corporations or companies in which he has investments. Thus one individual may hold and his interest in each will be exercised with due regard for the interests of the other corporations with which he is allied. Some years ago 100 incorporations.

ture of modern property organization.

The industrial processes together with the completely revolutionized.

fundamental unity in property; and to-day it is property as one monstrous power, and not Sixth: Interests are now so highly differenti- millions of small holdings, that is distinctively the subject of controversy and the basis of attacks made by organized labor and by Socialism. The timid owner of \$500 is no affected England because it interrupted the growth being to be afraid of. He offers no menace to our institutions. He has no temptations to undermine the institutions of government. It is the individual who through mastery of directorships in a dozen or two dozen companies; property becomes master of men and institutions who is held in mind in the denunciations of capital and capitalism. It would be well, dividuals were reported to the United States Sen- observes Dr. Kerby, for us to keep this in ate as holding over 2,000 directorates in American mind in our defense of private property. We tend too much to argue in defense of the small Thus, says Dr. Kerby, we have a new fea- owner, and to overlook the complicated mechanism by which private property is

## A TRIO OF FRENCH CONTEMPORARY WRITERS

N a country whose past is old and complex itself as a governing principle." He gives archist. Next to him, on the other side, is this work, to quote Mme. Gagey-McAdool the Imperialist, somewhat more transitional, but removed from the currents of the present also. Then there is the man of to-morrow. the revolutionist, ardent and idealistic, lured by the chimera of a reign of fraternal justice. In the different groups there is a variety of sentiment; and much of the finest and most philosophical French thought, and the most humanly generous, emanates from those socialists who, accepting to-day, labor to disengage a more liberated to-morrow. These characterizations and differentiations are made by Mme. Julia Gagey-McAdoo, in the South Atlantic Quarterly, in her critique on three noted French writers, MM. Emile Faguet, Georges Renard, and J. H. Rosny, the elder.

It is to the class of traditionalists that Mme. Gagey-McAdoo assigns M. Faguet, whom she terms "the greatest of living French critics." His quality is "the florescene of those influences that contributed to the growth of a monarchical and catholic France. In his eyes the Third Republic is distasteful; he deplores the democratization of his country; and he has no faith in the idea of democracy Faguet suspects that socialism, established and

there are often many contradictions. In expression to his view of democracy in his France, for instance, side by side with the recent volume, Le Culte de l'Incompétence modern Frenchman, Republican of to-day, ("The Creed of Incompetence"), the initial stands the Frenchman of the aristocratic volume of a series of critical studies in what eighteenth century, traditionalist and mon-concerns French civilization of to-day. In

> M. Faguet offers an analysis, that comes near being an arraignment, of democracy. Notwithstanding its ideal, altogether praiseworthy, to stand for virtue, in its actual workings democratic social or governmental "control" cultivates in-competence. Democracy is afraid of "incompe-tencies"; for democracy is the rule of the people, and the people fear those representatives who, by their superior talents, see beyond the popular passions and refuse to voice them. The people accordingly elect only those whom they consider incapable of outstripping them. Hence govern-mental incompetence, fluctuating laws, social instability. Like the legislator, the magistrate is condemned to incompetence. The magistracy is an administration, like the army-named, paid, advanced, and revoked by the government. Dependent on this government . . . the judiciary power is not independent. Its moral competence is sadly diminished; for the fear of reversal influences the justice it deals out . . . The refuge of "competence" in a democratic régime is the private professions . . . But in France, at least, the jealous eye of the people pursues this threat of an intellectual aristocracy, thus forming on the margin of its authority. The people demand a socialism which, by absorbing and administering all the forms of labor, will tend more and more to reduce the soaring of individual talent, and to equalize all mankind in one uniform block.

triumphant, will resolve itself into an oligarchy republican France, so different from the and a very merciless one. The remedy in M. Faguet's opinion, is the consent on the part of democracy to abandon the dream of absolute equality and the giving of a place to competence.

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In complete contrast to the thought just discussed is that of Prof. Georges Renard of the Collège de France," the man of to-morrow, of the unknown social horizons." He represents a philosophical and carefully ripened socialism. His career is picturesque and interesting. We read:

Banished from France for having had part in the Commune, that revolutionary movement of the Parisians in 1871 in the anticipated effort of the people toward democracy, his exile came to an the people toward democracy, his exile came to an end by a circumstance altogether delicious. From the shores of Lake Leman, he competed anonymously for a prize for poetry offered by the French Academy. The prize was accorded to him; and, ers," the multitude of workers, dimly conscious when the name was made public, there was nother than the people toward democracy, his exile came to an end of twentieth-century. France takes breath and form before our eyes. The struggle of the "exploited" against the "exploited of the property of the pr ing for a government with the slightest sentiment of wit and "apropos" to do, but to welcome back to his country one who had thus honored her in the field of letters.

American readers M. Renard's "Social Discussions of Yesterday and To-morrow," of which the author himself says:

It is a contribution to the history of French thought in the last fifteen years. . . . Most of the problems which in this lapse of time have been put before unquiet France are far from being settled; they will for long be very real problems, and remain more than ever questions of to-day.

filtration of the catholic spirit in the present the unprotected working girl of Paris,

tendencies of the country which gave birth to the Revolution." The "Discussions" is a series of assaults against the clericalism of thought, essentially unsocial and unsocialistic. "Toward liberty by social organization" is M. Renard's watchword.

The third of the trio of French writers discussed in Mme. Gagey-McAdoo's article is M. J. H. Rosny, the elder, whose La Vague Rouge (The Red Wave), a "romance of revolutionary morals and manners, as presented in the French syndicates," is described as worthy of Zola himself. Our critic writes:

lectively in an effort toward individual emancipation, the sorrow, the sordidness, the prejudices, and also the sense of comradeship and the moral beauty that ride high upon the onward crest of the red wave of united labor-all this M. Rosny Mme. Gagey-McAdoo recommends to brings palpitating intensely before our vision. merican readers M. Renard's "Social Dis- The author has taken a series of types of Parisian working men and women, and sketched, with a consummate art, their portraits. He has given us the more exalted figure of the socialistic prophet, leader of the mob, achieving, as he thinks, the liberation of the laborer in the unchaining of trades-union strife.

Another of M. Rosyn's books recommended by his critic to American readers is his Professor Renard analyzes "the curious in- Marthe Baraquin, a story of the condition of

## THE ALMANAC OF THE CELESTIALS

N this section of the REVIEW for January day-marked as inauspicious for doing work. The last we had occasion to remark that other country can substantiate an earlier "China, 4 February, 1911," the early astronomical and astrological ideas of the Chinese are traceable to a Chaldean source either from Babylonia itself or, as seems probable, through Persia. Among other ideas introduced into China at different points in its history are:

The connection of the five planets and the sun Chinese almanacs, of a Sabbath-a Mih or Sun- oly of a Fukien firm, the Cantonese ones

Ten Celestial Stems-representing the Father Heaven or male principle. The Twelve Earthly China's claim to have the oldest newspaper Branches—representing the Mother Earth—the is beyond dispute. In the matter of alma- female principle, and also standing for the Twelve nacs also it is somewhat doubtful if any Signs or Palaces in the Zodiac which are of uneven size. They are represented by symbolical animals. These animals are also used to name the years, so claim to priority. According to the Rev. that if a person is asked his age he may reply that Ernest Box, writing in the National Review, he belongs to the Rat or Monkey year and you which bears the singular superscription have to make the necessary calculations by mental arithmetic, going through the series. For in-stance, if he replies Monkey and the present year is Rat, you count back eight points to Rat and then add the requisite number of twelves-guessing, say fifty-six or sixty-eight, if he is well on in

The Chinese year is lunar, but its commencement is regulated by the sun, the new year falling on the first new moon after the sun enters Aquarius. Practically the Chinese and moon, called the Seven Regulators, with a planetary week, with traces, still found in some almanac is, under government, the monop-

unauthorized and the trade in them illicit. The official Almanac contains a number of charts. One of these shows when and where as: Twitching of the eyes; singing of the the good and evil Star Gods may be met. According to this chart, those seeking the God of Happiness on New Year's Day, 1910, had to go in an easterly or westerly direction in order to find him. To go north was most Another chart gives lucky unpropitious. and unlucky days for washing the hair. This is consulted chiefly by women-if men use it, they are chaffed as womanish.

If you wash your hair on the:

1st day—Your life will be shortened. 2d day—Very propitious results may be expected.

3d-Riches and honor will accrue. 4th-Your face will get a bad color.

5th-Your hair will fall off.

6th—Pimples will appear on your face. 9th-You will have a good sweetheart.

11th-Your eyes will brighten. 13th-An heir will be born.

28th-Domestic quarrels will be numerous.

Another chart shows lucky days for cutting out bridal clothes, or for a wife to make clothes for her husband. Certain days are unlucky in regard to clothes. Thus:

5th-Clothes will be stolen. 6th-Clothes will be suddenly torn. 7th-Their wearer will get a sickness.

being authorized by them, and others being 9th-The clothes will be borrowed and not be returned.

> Then various omens are interpreted, such ears; ears burning; flushing of the face; pot or kettle making a cracking noise on the fire; fire suddenly flaring up; dog biting; chattering of a magpie. There is a curious chart showing the unlucky days for visiting the sick. For example:

3d-Must enter by side entrance, not through main entrance.

13th—Can call to inquire, but must not enter.
17th—Must not sit on sick person's bed.
25th—You may visit, but be careful. Hell's detective is lying in wait.

The chart of a child's fortune shows no fewer than 26 "barriers" or crises in a child's life. Some of these are:

13th-Bath Tub Peril. 14th-God of Thunder Peril. 15th-Short Life Peril. 16th—Bridge-breaking Peril.

The Almanac closes with a daily calendar giving a list of things lucky or unlucky to be done, from starting on a journey to repairing your cooking-stove. Almanacs are used as charms to keep away evil spirits; it is a common sight in China to see a little child with a small almanac hanging from its neck.

## THE GREATEST OF ALL THE BENGALEES

IN chronicling the death of its founder, the the subject in India. Later he became a late Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, the well-known medium himself. Hindu Spiritual Magazine (Calcutta) calls him the greatest Bengalee who ever lived.

The article opens with the following summary of the deceased's claims to reverence:

February, the 10th, at 1.35 P. M., at the age of seventy-one years and six months. Our grief is too deep and too fresh for utterance; but that is a personal matter. The loss which India, or, for the matter of that, the world at large, has sustained by the departure of this noble soul is simply incalculable. He was truly a great man. That he was the greatest of the Bengalees, of all time, admits of no question. He dedicated his life, when yet in his teens, to the service of suffering humanity; and for fifty years or more he played the rôle of a practical philanthropist, a fervent patriot, a religious teacher, a pious and premic (God-loving) Vaishnava, and an expounder of high spiritual

While still quite a youth he resolved to go to America to investigate spiritualism, but to America to investigate spiritualism, but powerful in Bengal and practically ruled the was persuaded to remain at home and study Province, has no parallel in the world. Be it said

#### A TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE

The lad had not attained his twentieth Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, the editor and great when he took a leading part in a great founder of this journal, passed to spirit life on popular revolt against the oppression practice. tised on the ryots by the indigo planters.

> At the age of eighteen or nineteen Babu Shishir Kumar was fired with the ambition of helping the ryots who had been groaning under the terrible oppressions of the indigo planters. About five millions of them had risen against the latter and taken the vow of not sowing indigo again. And, as a matter of fact, they did not touch the poison again, though many of their leaders were thrown into prison, handcuffed, and shackled, and though their houses were razed to the ground by the planters, their wives and children roaming all over the country without food and shelter. The noble and almost godly spectacle of passive re-sistance which the down-trodden indigo ryots displayed in 1858, when the indigo planters were all

responsible ministers saw that five millions of ryots had combined to throw off the yoke of planter rule, they came to their rescue, and the indigo planters had to leave Bengal, bag and bag-gage, never to return here again! The ryots, in lucky Babu, whom luck always followed.

#### HIS CAREER AS A JOURNALIST

In 1863 he established a fortnightly literary and scientific paper called Amrità probahinee Patrika, the first newspaper ever published in a Bengal village. It soon died, Amrità Bazar Patrika. In this journal Shishir Kumar first propounded the doctrine of Indian nationalism: that the Indians had an entity as a nation; that they must assert their political rights; and that they must learn to grow under British rule. The Government and the result was a criminal defamation case escaped imprisonment, but he was ruined

that on which the act was passed, as the measure did not affect papers conducted in the language of the rulers. This marvelous feat of journalism in the then backward condition of India created immar through the length and breadth of the country.

#### AN ARDENT PATRIOT

that of a man who "molded that new India Motilal Ghose.

here to the glory of England that, as soon as her which has given birth to those patriotic aspirations which find their mouthpiece in the Indian National Congress":

It was he who was the father of mass meetings token of their gratitude to Babu Shishir Ku- in this country. Through his powerful Calcutta mar, called him "Sinni Babu"—the God-favored organization, the Indian League, he first estaborganization, the Indian League, he first estab-lished political associations in the districts and asserted the rights of the middle classes, the real backbone of society in every country in the world. He was held in esteem by such distinguished Vice-roys as Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin. He was the right-hand man of the former when his lordship introduced his famous Local Self-Government measure in India. In a word, Shishir Kumar managed to make himself the most conspicuous and it was not until the Babu lost his first political figure in Calcutta within five years wife that he founded a weekly paper, the of his arrival in the city, simply by his own he derived from the affections of his own brothers, whom he dearly loved.

#### HIS RELIGION

In his old age he devoted himself to the of the time was not prepared for such a policy, revivification of the religion of Vaishnavism and to the editing of the Hindoo Spiritual against the journal, before it was five months Magazine. In his last illness he talked much old, by a European Deputy Magistrate. He about spiritual matters with his friends. He told them, "Never did I realize the presence financially. He then transferred the paper to of God so vividly as I do now." On the eve Calcutta, where it was so successful that the of the day he breathed his last he talked and Vernacular Press Act was passed to stifle it: talked about the beauty and love of the Father Shishir Kumar saved his journal by coming out of all nations, and was so powerfully moved entirely in an English garb on the day following that he fell into a state of ecstasy in which he had often been found of late. "Lord, this is my last work in this life," said Shishir Kumar, when he had finished cormense sensation as also admiration for Shishir Ku- recting the final proofs of the last form of the volume which completes his "Life of Sri Gauranga" in Bengali only two hours before he passed on. His admirable monthly Mr. W. S. Caine wrote the Babu's life as will in future be edited by his brother, Babu

## MORLEY ON BRITAIN'S PROBLEM IN INDIA

of their laws or the spending of their rev- highest office yet thrown open to natives. enues. Lord Morley's scheme changed all It goes without saying that any utterances

IN years to come the one name associated that. Native members were placed in the with British rule in India which will be majority in the provincial legislative counremembered with gratitude above all others, cils, and the four largest of the provinces alike by the natives of India and by the contributed each one native to the provincial British themselves, will probably be that of executive council. Further, on the suggestion Viscount Morley ("Honest John Morley"). of Lord Morley, two native East Indians were The reform scheme introduced by him in taken in as members of the Secretary of State 1909 opened an entirely new era in the his- for India's Council, and, as noticed in the tory of India. Till then, the three hundred REVIEW of February last, a native Indian was millions or more of East Indians had prac- appointed to the Law Membership of the tically nothing to say in the administration Supreme Executive Council of India, the

hands in the Far East.

Last year there appeared in the London Times some remarkable letters from the pen dian Unrest"; and it is this book which Lord Morley makes the basis of his article, remarking that "whatever the proportion, depth, and vitality of unrest in India, all will agree régime in India has removed from that country the stigma of being governed by an autoc- action, but is a normal movement forward." racy; but it has, at the same time, forced the question how the omnipotence of democracy and all its influences direct and indirect are in India, says Lord Morley, means two things.

In one sense, it touches the relations of the indigenous population to European authority. . . . In another sense, it concerns the relations between both people and the organs of European authority on the one side, and the organs of home government on the other. . . . The popular claim under the first head is easy to understand: it founds itself on democratic principles borrowed from ourselves both at home and in the self-governing dominions. The second is different. It has not yet taken formidable shape, but it soon may. The ruling authority in India is sure to find itself fortified by pressure from the new councils in forcing Indian interests, and, what is more, the Indian view of such interests, against any tendency here in England to postpone them to home interests.

Mr. Chirol in his book "looks forward to the government of India assuming on many vital questions an attitude of increased independence toward the Imperial Government." The Indian newspapers are daily showing and self-reliance in step with kindred quali- immediately before us."

of Lord Morley's on Indian affairs have a fications in all the governing forces of so weight peculiarly their own; and for this many kinds in England." A section of Mr. reason his article in the Nineteenth Century Chirol's book to which Lord Morley gives and After on "British Democracy and In- particular attention is that in which he india" is the most important of recent con- sists "that the spirit of revolt is combined tributions to the discussion of the difficult with caste ambitions." In his introduction problem which the British have on their to Mr. Chirol's volume, Sir Alfred Lyall says:

We have the strange spectacle in certain parts of India of a party capable of resorting to methods both reactionary and revolutionary, of men who of Mr. Valentine Chirol, which have recently offer prayers to ferocious divinities and denounce been republished in a volume entitled "In- the Government by seditious journalism, preaching primitive superstition in the very modern form of leading articles. The mixture of religion with politics has always produced a highly explosive compound, especially in Asia.

it is in spirit near enough to downright on this, Lord Morley comments that "the revolt to deserve examination." The new Indian leaders proclaim that their commo-On this, Lord Morley comments that "the tion is in no sense due to Brahminical re-

What did we learn, they go on, from English literature? Patriotism, nationality, freedom—in a word, Emancipation. You suppose that ideas likely to affect Indian rule. Self-government like these, everyday commonplaces with you, in India, says Lord Morley, means two things. must be universals. They were not always so with you. With you they are not so many centuries old. With us they are brand new, they are drawn from your great books. . . . What you call unrest is not political demoralization . . . still less is it crafty religious reaction using the natural dislike of alien rule. Unrest has a spiritual inwardness that you never try to understand, and, whatever else it is, do not describe it as Neo-Hinduism or Brahminical reaction. . . . English thought is permeating India, and has brought about a silent change in Hindu ideas which all the persecution of Mohammedan conquerors failed to effect. You have shown yourselves less generous than the Moguls and Pathans. . . . Hindus who were willing to embrace Islam, and to fall in with the Moslem régime, became the equals of the dominant race. With you there has been no assimilation. You did not seek it; you repulsed it. The Indian mind is now set in a direction of its own. The reverence for authority is being discarded. In its place has come the duty of independent judgment in every sphere of thought: is not that your sense of duty,

Though this is the frame of mind with more of the practical handling, determina- which the English have in important parts tion, and persistence that gives the press its of India to deal, "those who know best and influence elsewhere; and while in all times latest believe that, in spite of much to disand places intelligence and self-reliance must courage, there is more to encourage." "With be virtues, the problem will be, as Lord Mor- candor and patience," observes Lord Morley, ley remarks, "how to keep this intelligence "we are justified in good hope for the years



# **INVESTORS' PROTECTION**

### WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

## Why People Buy Doubtful Stocks

ors as, having parted with money in exchange ular stock in question will emphasize this. for pieces of paper, find they cannot change back again. But the wonder is not that so many make the mistake, but that so few do.

department will illustrate. An impressive, repeat the statements complained of, furnish- money. ing phrases which he considered more just, absolutely refused to do.

investment importance to writing are rarely spring of Prosperity. heard of again in the same connection. The his point—that a personal explanation of the that was all. engineering methods and wealthy potentialiarduous business of selling stock of no market of the foundation of his present snug fortune value.

This particular promoter carried his insist- a "bubble" soap company. ence to a point of noise and abuse where it nor the other means necessary to recognize the began. futility of the situation and to take the summary action which such circumstances justify. to prospective investors, which are peculiarly

The old-fashioned book agent's or canvasser's methods, when applied to the selling SOPHISTICATED folks are apt to turn up of stocks, are extremely dangerous to every their noses at the weakness of such invest- community visited. The story of the partic-

## The Story of One Promoter

A recent experience of the staff of this partment will illustrate. An impressive, TEN or eleven years ago a man living in a little Western city found himself out of a well-attired personage called with a grievance. job. He determined to try his fortunes in He felt that a letter answering a certain in- New York, and thither he journeyed with a lot quiry about a mining stock was unfair. He of self-confidence and a reputation, gained announced himself as no less a person than the through some newspaper experience, for vice-president of the very company criticized. writing good "copy." He rented desk room He was assured that fairness is the primary for \$8 a week and set up in the advertising aim of the department, and he was asked to business. He was successful-for he made

But he soon found that his clients were in writing. This, however, the vice-president reaping relatively the greater rewards from his talent for getting people's attention. So Any financial editor of experience knows he began to "promote" and to advertise himthat people who will not reduce matters of self among investors as the veritable well-

Among the first of his really ambitious trouble is that most investors have not projects was a large building to be erected in learned this—or have learned it at heavy cost. the heart of the Metropolis and to be devoted Now, the imposing vice-president whose call to Exposition purposes. A company was duly has been referred to would have had little organized, stock and "bonds" were sold, the trouble with the average citizen in carrying promoter gained something in affluence—but

Next a patent medicine promotion was ties of his mine was in order. But any finan-tried; then a patent health food. These cial editor, having passed through scores of fields of enterprise were soon abandoned, like experiences, knows how few essential however, and in the brief space of five years facts come out in such an interview. It is thereafter, the promoter engaged successively a conflict of personalities—with victory pretty in the fields of publishing, real estate, transcertain for the personality compelling enough portation and manufacturing. He is said by to have worked its way up to the head of the those who know him best to have built a part out of the proceeds of the sale of stock in

Then there came the lure of gold—inevibecame necessary to use something other tably. What real promoter has not felt it! than mere persuasion to rid the office of his What could offer to the followers of him presence. It is obvious that the widow with whose fortunes we are following a better the legacy, the minister, the school teacher or opportunity to retrieve former losses? Acother salaried and saving worker is provided cordingly a mining "claim" was purchased, with neither the facilities for special research a company was formed and the sale of stock

Some of the earliest records of the appeals

Here is one of them:

"The element of gamble enters into it only as to the amount of profit, not as to certainty. duction was begun—it is still going on. But I want to impress upon you the fact that I am there have been no dividends because the not guessing about this. I am telling you company cannot make money. It is costing simply what I absolutely and positively know more to produce and to get the product to to be the facts—I believe that every dollar market than competition will permit to be you put in now will bring you a dollar and charged for it. The company's officers a half a year income after the property is won't tell you this—they never have issued fully developed, and forty days after your last a financial statement of any kind—but there payment is made I expect to send your first is plenty of expert testimony on the point. dividend check." But here is what an Incidentally, it was only a short time ago that authority has to say about it now:

is a dead one.'

#### A Mountain that Turned Out a Molehill

STILL the imagination of the advertising of that man's boss. man had not reached its sublimest height. It remained for him and his colleagues to "discover" something which, if their own words are to be taken for it, promised profits

THE Grand Old Man of the Northwest, greater than the richest gold mine, more fab-They purchased for a few thousands a small sparkling with timely truths—who does not mountain out in Colorado. They did not pay recall his vigorous swinging of "red lights" real money for it, but gave in exchange some before the 1907 panic came along or his probonds, the interest on which they succeeded test against "the cost of high living"?—this in having deferred for a year-or until they foremost American has again given utterance could get their stock-selling campaign under to a paradox which the manufacturer, the way. They capitalized their property even- merchant and the landowner must have tually for \$10,000,000 and again appealed to relished. investors by means of such "statistics" as the

0 '	• .
Value of product	\$2,800,000,000
Cost of production	1,400,000,000
Net value of product	1,400,000,000
Actual assets behind each dollar of	
total capital	140
Annual profit	3,120,000
Annual surplus after paying 30%	
per annum in dividends	120,000
Possible profits per annum to be	
secured merely by increasing	
output	1000%

"This sounds big," declared the promoter- get any of it." in-chief, "but it is just as practicable as sawones."

a proposition where you have to wait and accommodation. wait and wait for returns on your money.

characteristic of the subject of this sketch, are and there is no reason why the company found in connection with this enterprise, should not be on a big dividend-earning basis well inside the present fiscal year."

Some money was spent in a plant and prosome one, in order to get satisfaction on a "The company never paid a dividend and small note, had to attach part of those "billions" of assets.

The company continues to sell more stock the very stock that was fathered by the vice-president who came to this office with a grievance. And this is in part the record

## James J. Hill on "Cheap Money"

builder of railroads, creator of industries, ulous than the most prolific diamond mine. fosterer of agriculture and author of epigrams

The newspapers were daily chronicling the following (note billions, not millions merely): accumulation of money in New York, and the difficulty of lending it even at absurdly low rates because there were no borrowers. This sounded quite unreal to the Illinois manufacturer or the Nebraska jobber or the Southern cotton grower who had tried to find some of this overflow of funds.

> Mr. Hill hit the nail squarely on the head when he said, in effect: "Money is very cheap in Wall Street-until you try to borrow it. It is cheap only to some; you or I could not

Many readers of this magazine have been ing wood. To one who has seen the property perplexed by the extraordinary difference these figures are more reasonable than smaller between the rates quoted for money in New York and those named by their local banks. Five years or more ago he said in a circular Some have harbored a grievance against their appeal for more subscriptions: "And here is banker; they have had a suspicion that he a point I want to emphasize—that this is not wanted to charge them usurious rates for

"If he hasn't the money on hand, why We are right up to the production point now doesn't he get plenty from New York, where it costs only half what I'm willing to pay?" cure his funds at any instant, the banker likes

is the tenor of certain complaints.

ties worth hundreds of millions, friend and arrangement. associate of financiers, cannot borrow this tary famine.

only to some.

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### Misleading Money Quotations

newspapers, mislead most readers. It is pos- the borrower cannot live up to the most rigid sible to explain, in the simplest of terms, just of stipulations, or if he cannot repay promptly, what the money prices mean and what they then all his securities can be sold and the

do not mean.

Here is the range of quotations at the open- isfy the loan. ing of the second half of March: "Call money to  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$  for prime four to six months' single- reach should untoward developments arise. •name bills and 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable."

able only for the elect. Who are they?

whole situation in its true light. The phrase figure. "call money," though used in other cities, Metropolis only. It means that the lender with their own friends. can call for his money without any notice at any time after the day the loan is made; and can demand immediate payment. "Day to day" loans these are often termed.

In New York, such loans are constantly being called in the ordinary course of business, " but in these other centers the borrower ex-

to keep a percentage of his resources "on Yet the out-of-town banker is usually not call." The Canadian banks carry many, to blame. If James J. Hill, master of proper- many millions in New York under this

The borrower of both call and time money, cheap money, how can the ordinary Western however, must produce the very finest of color Southern banker-with a capital and sur- lateral to safeguard the lender against all plus of perhaps only a hundred thousand dol- possible loss. For instance, it is useless for lars-hope to partake of the monetary feast? him to offer only the securities of our indus-For him there may be—probably is—a mone-trial corporations paying handsome dividends; if he wants money on such securities, special Money in Wall Street is to-day cheap—but terms have to be arranged for an "all-industrial loan." No, the borrower must present thoroughly sound bonds or gilt-edged railroad stocks. Their market value has to be a very comfortable percentage above the sum PRICES for the use of money, as quoted wanted, and should the stock market decline regularly in the financial columns of the severely, extra collateral is demanded. If proceeds retained in sufficient amount to sat-

Bankers are often quite fastidious as to opened at  $2\frac{3}{6}\%$ , the maximum was  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ , whom they will lend their money. This seather minimum 2% and the ruling rate  $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ . son there have been many complaints on this Rates for time money are:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}\%$  for score from individuals. Business has been 60 days, 23/4% for 90 days, 3% for four done mostly with trustworthy Stock Exmonths,  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  for five and six months and 4% change firms situated in the heart of the for over the year. Commercial paper:  $3\frac{3}{4}$  financial district and therefore within easy

Commercial paper, though quoted at 4 per cent., is not, as a rule, negotiable at so low a These quotations are absolutely honest, figure except in the case of very powerful Yet they have nothing to do with the case of drawers. Concerns enjoying the very finest nine people out of ten. The average business credit can have their bills accepted on these man who tried to get facilities for sixty terms, but here again the average merchant days at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or for a year at 4 per must not expect to participate. He should cent.—"because the article said so"—would consider himself fortunate if he can secure be laughed at. These low charges are avail- facilities for six months at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. Indeed, unless he is favorably known in finan-Wall Street's money rates are for Wall cial circles, he will encounter difficulty in Street only. That, in a nutshell, gives the having his bills discounted at any reasonable

New York bankers, in short, demand high such as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Mon- insurance rates from those outside the finantreal and Toronto, fits the conditions in the cial zone and often refuse to do business save

Money is cheap—to some.

### "From Shirt-Sleeves to Shirt-Sleeves"

FROM shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations" has been applied to pects and usually receives adequate notice the brief cycle of fortunes and their inheritors. from the lender before the return of the money Like most popular sayings, it contains an eleis insisted upon. Knowing that he can se- ment of truth, but must not be interpreted too literally. It has been brought to the public Foreign Trade Scales Tip in Our mind recently by events in the railroad

of his financial warfare. Since then the and determination. Vanderbilt family has rehabilitated its position in the railroad world and has formed foreign countries a small balance on our trada valuable alliance with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., ing for 1910. At the end of February they the bankers who worked with Mr. Harriman owed us, for the eight months of the current in the upbuilding of the Union Pacific and in fiscal year, no less than \$418,145,155.

acquiring other railroads.

ing of this year, only one so-called Gould rail- withstanding the bad start this fiscal yearholders-and this only a 4 per cent. preferred July 1 to June 30-the excess of exports over when George J. Gould, after a series of confer- ceptions, we have ever enjoyed. The Feb-Co. and the Rockefellers, announced that he \$54,230,183, a showing surpassed but once souri Pacific Railroad. Other members of the family of nations. A year ago we sold dur-Gould family later "showed fight" and they ing the month \$5,559,950 less than we bought actually succeeded in changing somewhat the -a violent movement of the scales, it will personnel of the Board of Directors as origithus be realized. nally drawn up. But there can be no doubt that the unchallenged reign of the Gould As a people, we had become intoxicated with family has passed.

whereas the Rockefeller-Kuhn-Loeb combina- high cost of living. tion will see to it that scores of millions are States it covers.

# Favor

When Edward H. Harriman was in his THE scales employed to weigh our trade prime, conquering one financier after another with other nations began to move against and gaining a foothold in property after us at this time last year, much to the alarm of property, it was beginning to look as if he our financiers. Throughout the next six would overthrow the power bequeathed by months the returns continued highly unsatisthe famous Commodore Vanderbilt. But factory. But the United States has since Mr. Harriman's insatiable ambition pro- demonstrated its infinite capacity for recupelled him forward faster than his frail peration, for surviving and surmounting setphysique could bear, and he died in the thick backs, for forging ahead with renewed energy

At the end of August we actually owed

Some records have meanwhile been broken. The properties left by Jay Gould have The February exports, valued at \$175,996,467, fared less fortunately. The second genera- have never been equaled for that month of tion have not proved conspicuously success- the year. From September to December ful in earning dividends for the stocks of com- last, we shipped merchandise to the aggregate panies controlled by them. One by one divi- of \$811,505,789, a figure without parallel for dend payments were stopped. At the open- any other four months in our history. Notroad was making disbursements to stock- the Government's year, of course, runs from payment. The climax came some weeks ago imports is the largest, with only three exences with representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & ruary balance reached the imposing total of would relinquish the presidency of the Mis- (in 1908) since the United States joined the.

What we have done once, we may do again. prosperity and had indulged, as our foreign The great stretch of country served by the trade statistics reflect, in unwonted extrava-Missouri Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, gance, buying more of Europe's luxuries than the Western Pacific, Texas & Pacific and we could rightly afford and selling less than allied roads will reap lasting benefits from the we ought. But necessity, the most effective change of control. The Gould credit had of taskmasters, has caused us to sober down, suffered so much that it was becoming well- to return in earnest to work, to increase our nigh impossible to raise additional amounts production, to spend less and to save more of capital for sorely needed improvements, wherever this has been possible in face of the

The result has been salutary in more ways forthcoming to develop facilities. Every than one. Not only has our foreign trade farmer, every factory owner, every merchant balance moved drastically in our favor, but along the Gould lines can now look forward to the increased efficiency of labor, the lessened an era of progress. What the Canadian consumption of goods and the economy Pacific has done for Canada, the Hill roads practised on all sides has brought down for the Northwest and the Harriman system prices in a remarkable degree, so that to-day for the country traversed by it, the regener- public discontent is less bitter than it was ated Gould network of lines will do for the a year ago and the country can look forward to a fresh era of prosperity.

## King Cotton to the Rescue

KING COTTON came nobly to the rescue of our foreign trade—more nobly, in G fact, than ever before.

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twelve months. That statement is worth re- across the Atlantic. reading. It at once illumines our internathe Old World.

at the opening of April. It is both inspiring Berlin. and staggering.

928,955.

value and price per pound of cotton (exclu- abroad have been higher than at home. sive of the Sea-Island product) exported from Hence the operations described. the United States in each cotton year since

1902:			-
	Bales.	Value Dollars	Price Per Pound Cents
1892	5,893,868	256,998,351	8.7
1893	4,473,206	189,016,511	8.5
1894	5,300,458	205,350,022	7.8
1895	6,850,327	197,973,698	5.7
1896	4,701,791	191,164,549	8.1
1897	6,036,713	223,776,966	7.4
1898	7,648,699	229,951,989	5.9
1899	7,420,239	209,891,357	5.5
1900	6,009,757	242,678,333	7.9
1901	6,617,464	315,879,294	9.3
1902	6,709,276	283,039,261	8.3
1903	6,716,323	306,398,639	8.9
1904	6,080,452	372,501,491	12.0
1905	8,732,661	399,898,721	8.9
1906	6,722,440	381,918,542	11.0
1907	8,483,048	470,006,654	10.7
1908	7,540,063	440,037,612	11.4
1909	8,547,883	417,678,436	9.4
1910	6,309,763	457,480,206	14.1
1911	6,330,261	473,288,323	14.5
Total	133,124,692	6,264,928,955	
Average		313,246,448	9.2

## America's Present Power Over Europe's Gold

REAT is the power of the purse. The Rothschilds have been described as the During the six months ended February— arbiters of Europe's peace and wars. It will the cotton year begins on September 1—the interest a great many people to know that the United States exported the staple to the value United States to-day exercises an altogether of \$473,288,323, a sum not merely unprece- unusual influence in the financial centers of dented for the half year, but actually greater Europe and that, should occasion arise, our than the previous best total for an entire bankers could instantly draw millions of gold

In our merchandise operations alone for the tional trade position and affords the greatest last eight months, Europe has become inpossible encouragement for expecting big debted to us to the amount of nearly \$420,things from the South, that vast territory so 000,000. Almost half as much more has been rich in potentialities, so vibrant with an en- credited to us through the sale of new bonds, ergy quickened by industrial and railroad short-term notes and stocks to Europeans by progress and destined to rival in due course our international bankers. In addition, New the great textile manufacturing countries of York financial institutions, finding they could not lend their excessive reserves of cash at Half a billion dollars from foreign buyers of home at profitable rates, sent upwards of our cotton! That will be the record achieved \$50,000,000 abroad, mostly to London and

This is an extraordinary state of affairs. In twenty years we have received for ex- Money in new countries like America is ported cotton the stupendous sum of \$6,264,- nearly always worth more than in such creditor nations as Great Britain, France and The following table gives the quantity, Germany, yet during recent months rates

> The securities bought have been duly paid for at the other side, but the money was deposited there. It would have been poor banking business to bring over funds to New York and lend them at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from day to day when more attractive rates were obtainable in Europe. Sooner or later, however, the corporations that issued the securities will want their money. What will happen when it has to be sent hither? Already the foreign exchanges have neared the goldimport level, and prominent bankers say that as soon as it is worth while to take gold, the precious metal will be forthcoming.

> This is a comfortable position. It has much to do with the cheerfulness of financiers this winter as compared with a few months ago, when we were importing more merchandise than we were exporting and when European investors would not buy our securities. A new or debtor nation cannot long neglect to take action when creditor countries show reluctance to accept "promises to pay."

# ARNOLD BENNETT: A NEW MASTER IN ENGLISH FICTION

BY G. W. HARRIS

DISCRIMINATING readers in "these States," alert for the really significant things amid the welter of current-day fiction which hourly engulfs the unwary, could a poll of such alert readers be taken, undoubtedly would vote "The Old Wives' Tale" the most remarkable English novel (from an unknown hand) of the year 1909; and again that "Clayhanger" is the most imposing piece of fiction by a British author among all such published in America in 1910. Each of these tales is almost inordinately long for these days (though neither of them attains to quite two-thirds of the gigantic length of the masterworks of Thackeray and

are not synonymous, gentle reader.

These two novels by Mr. Arnold Bennett are significant of several things besides the fact that a castle"). new master in English fiction has arrived. In After a brief experience as a newspaper reporter themselves they typify the very newest of the he went to London and entered a lawyer's office, new tendencies in the slow but ceaseless develdevoting his leisure time to writing free-lance artiopment of the English novel into a document cles and studying French fiction. of prime importance concerning human nature. They exemplify the return to favor of the life-long novel—the supplanting from its dominion of popularity (at least for the immediate present) of the episodic, short-story type, whatever its actual length, the crisp dramatic sketch dealing with a few characters in a single situation, by the necessarily longer, more detailed, slower, more leisurely narrative which attempts to depict life in all its manifold phases, attempts to tell "the whole truth." In the method chosen by their author for his endeavor to make his readers "see life clearly and see it whole" they are significant of the tri-umphant rise of Realism out of "the slough of Zolaism" toward light and air. And they again exemplify the return to another of the older ideas dominating the best fiction, pretty much lost sight of in recent years, namely, that much detailed account of his environment is necessary to a faithful and convincing portrayal of the novel's pro-tagonist. Indeed, it may be said that these novels exemplify the working out of a new theory in fiction: that in these democratic (and sociological) times the life of a whole community, rather than the life of a single individual, is the novelist's best theme.

Those whose appreciation of either one of these decidedly noteworthy novels pricked on curiosity concerning their author to consult "Who's Who" for information about him learned that Mr. Arnold Bennett was no novice in authorship. He had published, in England, many books before he wrote "The Old Wives' Tale"—novels, fantasias, short stories, essays, plays. Yet, so far as I am aware, none of the literary magazines, American or English, has ever printed an article about him; and the afore-named fat authority on contemporary biography contains little more than an incomplete list of his publications. Before he gained In 1908 came "Cupid and Common Sense," a international recognition by his big, whole-life play, and "Buried Alive" (published in America novels, he wrote quantities of the episodic short in 1910), an entertaining satirical extravaganza ex-

story which originated in journalism, and before he began to write fiction he was a reporter for an English provincial newspaper. He says that the school of journalism gave him his literary training, teaching him enthusiasm and passionate curiosity as to what is happening in the world about him—the first requisite, he believes, for any writer. The story of the development of this reporter into one of the leading novelists of his time should provide interesting matter.

Enoch Arnold Bennett was born in the pottery district of North Staffordshire, the region which, for the purposes of his fiction, he has named "The Dickens), but each is a big novel—the two terms Five Towns," on May 27, 1867. He received his schooling at Newcastle Middle School (Edwin Clayhanger's "historic Middle School of Old-

After a brief experience as a newspaper reporter this time," he says, "I was absorbing French fiction incessantly; in French fiction I include the work of Tourgeney, because I read him always in French translations. Tourgeney, the brothers DeGoncourt and DeMaupassant were my gods. I accepted their canons and they filled me with a general scorn of English fiction which I have never quite lost." It was while under these formative foreign influences, to which later was added that of Flaubert, that Mr. Bennett wrote his first novel. The law had no attractions for him, and when, after two or three years of legal drudgery and freelance writing, a position was offered him as assistant editor of a London women's paper called Woman, he accepted it with alacrity. That was in 1893. "I learnt a good deal about frocks," he says, "household management and the secret nature of women—especially the secret nature of women." So, by his own confession, it was by editing a women's paper that Arnold Bennett trained himself for the authorship of "The Old Wives' Tale." He succeeded to the editorship in December, 1896. In 1900 he resigned to devote himself exclusively to literature.

Meanwhile, his first published novel, "A Man from the North," had appeared in 1898, and "Polite Farces" a book of plays, in 1899. In 1901 he published "Fame and Fiction," a volume of essays. "The Grand Babylon Hotel," a fantasia, and the novel "Anna of the Five Towns" followed in 1902; "The Truth about an Author" and "Leonora" in 1903; "A Great Man" in 1904; "Sacred and Profane Love" and a collection of "Tales of the Five Towns" in 1905. His next novel, "Whom God Hath Joined" (1906), more than the others revealed the atmosphere he had breathed as a law clerk. "The Grim Smile of the Five Towns," another volume of short stories, appeared in 1907.

tracted from the old device of the master changing places with his servant: upon the death of his valet, Priam Farll, the greatest of modern painters, but a man too shy to trouble to correct the misunderstanding, steps forth into London, a discharged middle-aged valet. Priam Farll is dead. known in England save as a signature on sundry much-talked-of masterpieces, buried alive, he enjoys the experience of reading his own obituary in the newspapers; but he is somewhat perturbed by attending his own funeral in Westminster Abbey and learning that his large fortune is to be applied to the foundation of a gallery of great mas-ters. Then it is that Mrs. Alice Chalice comes

with healing balm to his rescue.

"The Human Machine" and "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day," two stimulating little homilies on the supreme importance of mental concentration, and "The Old Wives' Tale," also concentration, and "The Old Wives Tale, also issued from the press in England in 1908, but none of them reached these shores until many months later. In 1909 Mr. Bennett published "What the Public Wants" a witty play satirizing his old profession of journalism, and "The Glimpse: an Adventure of the Soul," a brilliant tour de force, pression of Journalism and "The Glimpse and Journalism and The Glimpse and Journalism a senting the case of a Londoner devoted to art and literature who is stricken with apoplexy and left for dead, when in reality he is conscious but unable to move. In that state he gets a glimpse of the world to come, which the author amplifies with Besides "Clayhanger, skill and imagination. 1910 witnessed the publication of "Helen with the High Hand," a capital piece of fun which has been characterized not inaptly as a humorously charming pendant to his gloomy large-scale depictions of the Five Towns, and "The Deeds of Denry the Audacious," another Five Towns book in the lighter vein. Still other books by Mr. Bennett, of which the dates of publication are not available at this writing, are "The Gates of Wrath," "Teresa of Watling Street," "The Loot of Cities," "Hugo," "The Ghost," and "The City of Pleasure," classed by their author as fantasias; and in belles lettres "Journalism for Women," "How to Become an Author," "Literary Taste," and "The Reasonable Life." Also, several years ago, he collaborated with Mr. Eden Phillpotts in the writing of two romances entitled respectively "The Sinews of War" and "The Statue."

I am not at all sure that this enumeration completes the full tale of his publications; for, with the possible exception of Mr. H. G. Wells, probably no English novelist of the last decade has been so prolific. Those who would get at the secret of Mr. Bennett's ability to turn out such an astonishing amount of work will find some hint of it in characters, half a dozen of Mr. Bennett's novels "The Human Machine." This is no surreptitious are devoted directly to women and women's prob-

made."

But large and rapid productivity does impose its penalties, and readers whose supreme delight is in distinction of style and a fastidious choice of words should be forewarned that such graces of artistry are hardly to be met with even in the best of this man's books. His style is a journalistic style, diffuse, loosely knit, careless of those niceties of precision which are necessary to convey delicate shades of meaning and of those restraints -"the removal of surplusage"-which are requisite to the fashioning of fine prose. He is too easily satisfied with the first word that will serve sisters throughout the Paris Commune. It is dehis purpose. He has never ceased to be a reporter. scribed minutely, vividly, pitilessly. There is no Having said which, one must hasten to add that, caricature, but there is biting satire on almost a vital interest in the very fact of existence being every page. Yet it is all deeply interesting by



MR. ENOCH ARNOLD BENNETT

the source of his enthusiasm, he succeeds somehow in interesting his readers in even the apparently unimportant, apparently trivial facts of life, side-lights, glints and squints, which he reports. Whatever his faults of style, in his later novels at least he is master of all his material. "The Old Wives' Tale" and "Clayhanger" are character studies in four dimensions; besides the possession of corporeal being, the characters these books acquaint us with are human souls which live

and grow as we read about them.

The influence of Mr. Bennett's study of French fiction is shown in other things. He has learned "the lesson of Balzac" and found romance in ordinary life. And just as many of the masterpieces of French fiction take women for their chief jest; Mr. Bennett's stories are never "machine-lems. In these tales of women he has managed to combine British self-poise and morality with feminine exactitude for detail and with touches of French vivacity. The best of them, and artis-French vivacity. tically the best thing he has produced thus far, "The Old Wives' Tale," is a brace of the separate histories of two sisters born and bred in the Five Towns. In the book's early chapters they are pictured in the light-hearted gaiety of their late teens, and the tale does not end till both have grown to sad old age and finally passed to their reward. The life depicted is commonplace, prosaic, somber, even the experiences of one of the

power of making us see things through the eyes of

ment-the first part of a trilogy having for its central theme the breaking down of the old spirit by the new in the central provinces of England. The whole work, the other two sections of which are not yet written, is to give the history of Edwin Clayhanger's life: first, as it looks to himself; second, as it looks to the woman who is to become his complete novel at all, despite its 698 pages (it is shall be finished.

reason of the author's unusual, almost uncanny, too long; the exercise of a rigorous compression would have improved it greatly). It brings us almost within sound of marriage bells, but it is "Clayhanger" is, artistically, only a huge frag- most unsatisfactory in what it does not tell us about the young woman Edwin is to wed. character of Hilda Lessways remains throughout too shadowy and indefinite. But the book is, nevertheless, an amazing and an absorbing transcript from a life of intense inner drama in a setting of outward monotony. Barring its artistic incompleteness, it is a book of surpassing sincerity, truthfulness and insight. Its promise is big for the wife; and third, as it looks to them both after truthfulness and insight. Its promise is big for the their marriage. This first part is, therefore, not a monumental greatness of the trilogy when that

# THE NEW BOOKS

#### BIOGRAPHY

PARTICULARLY interesting and timely just now is Mr. James Creelman's graphic study of "Diaz, Master of Mexico." 1 Mr. Creelman says in his preface that he has endeavored to explain, not to attack or defend "the most interesting man of the most mistaken and misrepresented country of the world." As he points out truly, the thrilling, dramatic life story of Porfirio Diaz, while told many times, has always been recounted detached from Mexican history with a result that has often been confusing and generally misleading. The student of Mexican history and conditions should always remember how severe a strain was put upon the principles of Democratic government when the Mexican statesmen of 1824 made their "raw attempt to apply the perfected institutions of Anglo-Saxon civilization to the descendants of the dusky races which inhabited Mexico before the discovery of America by Columbus." Diaz, "summoned to Diaz, "summoned to power from youth of poverty and obscurity by the necessities of his divided and demoralized country, is as truly a creation of the weakness of his people as the peaceful and progressive Mexican of to-day is largely the product of his strength and common sense." In these times of radical agitation, says Mr. Creelman, "when sentimental democracy screams its epigrams against the hard, rough, slow work that confronts organized society in all countries, there is much to be learned in the life of this greatest Latin-American leader, from his brilliant, fighting youth to his white old age, in which he sits acknowledged master of progress and comparative plenty." Mr. Creelman had the privilege of many conversations directly with President Diaz, and in the preparation of his book had access to the President's private memoirs and the government archives. An estimate of Indian character which is par-The volume is appropriately illustrated. It is ticularly valuable from the fact that it is made vividly written. Particularly illuminating and instructive is the account of the French intervention in 1867, and the defeat and execution of Maximilian, in which Diaz bore so prominent and creditable a part.

The concluding volume of "The Works of James Buchanan," 2 compiled and edited by Prof. John He considers the Indian's religion, his moral code, Bassett Moore, contains President Buchanan's own defense of his administration on the eve of the Rebellion (written in 1865), an autobi-

Diaz, Master of Mexico. By James Creelman. Appleton's. 442 pp. \$2.

The Works of James Buchanan. By John Bassett Moore. Lippincott. 498 pp. \$5.

ographical sketch of his early life, and a biogprahy by James Buchanan Henry. All these materials are of great value in any study of the

An extended account of the assassination of President Lincoln<sup>3</sup> detailing the flight, pursuit, capture and punishment of the conspirators, with many illustrations, has been written by Osborn H. Oldroyd. This writer, while adding nothing to what is already known of the tragedy of April, 1861, has made a useful compilation fortified by documentary evidence.

#### BOOKS CONCERNING RELIGIOUS FAITHS

In "Modern Thought and Traditional Faith," 4 Dr. George Preston Mains has endeavored, so he tells us in his preface, to show that biblical scholars and critics have, for some time, realized that, despite traditions, "nothing in the last resort is of value, and nothing will finally stand save the truth." The Bible, in its passage to us from the early middle ages, "has had foisted upon it many traditional errors and false interpretations. has been the mission of criticism to free the Bible from these obscuring errors." And the Church ought to welcome and to encourage a reverent, yet a free, untrammeled, critical investigation in all fields of religious truth."

Dr. Paul Carus, editor of the *Open Court*, considers, in a newly issued volume, "Truth on Trial."<sup>5</sup> Beginning with a critique of pragmatism and an appreciation of the late Professor William James, its leader, Dr. Carus proceeds to consider what he calls the philosophy of the personal equation, and the general nature of truth in its relation to life and intellectual progress. Dr. Carus's writings are for the elect to whom philosophy and science

are as an open book.

by an Indian himself, is Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman's "Soul of the Indian." 6 Not being influenced by the prejudices and legends which prevail in the mind of most white men concerning the Indian, Dr. Eastman is able to give us a clear idea of what the red man really thinks and feels.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Assassination of Abraham Lincoln. By Osborn H. Oldroyd, O. H. Oldroyd, Washington. 305 pp., ill. <sup>4</sup> Modern Thought and Traditional Faith. By George P. Mains. Eaton & Mains. 279 pp. \$1.50. <sup>5</sup> Truth on Trial. By Paul Carus. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago. 138 pp. \$1 could be a could be a

and his general social and family relations. So

Readers of the Review of Reviews will remember our appreciative reference, some months ago, strangers, of our ancient faith and worship that to Mr. Harold Begbie's remarkable volume on like to emphasize its universal quality.

Buddhistic and Brahmanical scripture unto a

that St. John's book of mystery is an account of

ADAMS AND "BEN FRANKLIN" (From "The Adventures of James Capen Adams")

the journey of the soul to the higher life upon celestial planes. Now that the world is growing in tolerance, and when it shows itself among religionists, in the sects and churches, in the coming together of science and religion, we owe to every effort to unfold the mystery of life intelligent and respectful consideration. It remains difficult to judge where exact knowledge ends and intuitive speculation steps in with regard to Mr. Pryse's thesis, but it is of absorbing interest and scholarly of conception. It repudiates the conception of an anthropomorphic God; it explains the nature of "Christos" and "the old Serpent, who is the Devil and Satan"; and to the mind that permits itself to rise beyond the processes of mere intellection, purports to reveal the "Word that was God." There is an artistic colored frontispiece and numerous zodiacal tables and charts accompanying the lucid text.

<sup>1</sup>The Apocalypse Unsealed. By James M. Pryse. New York: John M. Pryse. 222 pp., ill. \$2.

treats it chiefly as a matter of curiosity. I should religious conversion which was entitled "Twice-Born Men." Mr. Begbie has brought out another Mr. James M. Pryse's "The Apocalypse Unsealed" is an esoteric interpretation of "The Revelation of St. John," with an entirely new it "Souls in Action—Studies of Christianity Militranslation of the text. It endeavors to reconcile the teachings of the New Testaments and the mony of men of the humbler classes, some of them of the very dregs of society; "Souls in Action," on the common esoteric basis, and to teach the psychic other hand, deals with persons of the higher strata and spiritual unfoldment of man on the hypothesis of society. The book has a real sociological value.

#### WESTERN ADVENTURES RETOLD

"The Adventures of James C. Adams, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California"3 by Theodore H. Hittell, constitutes, to all intents and purposes, a new book, from the viewpoint of the American reading public of to-day. Yet the volume is almost an exact reproduction, so far as type, illustration and binding are concerned, of the work as published at Boston and San Francisco in 1860, just before the breaking out of the Civil War. Business troubles at that time caused publication to be discontinued and the book went out of print. After a life of stirring adventure in the West, Adams became an animal showman, and it was while he was giving an exhibition of his animals in San Francisco that Mr. Hittell made his acquaintance and procured from him an account of his experiences. Later he formed an alliance with P. T. Barnum, and exhibited his animals in New York City.

#### SOCIOLOGY: ECONOMICS

A new book by Ellen Key is a literary and social event of world interest. This Swedish authoress is gradually taking a hold upon the reading public of the United States. All over Europe, particularly in her own native Sweden, her name holds an honored place as a representative of progressive thought. Her books, "The Century of the Child" and "The Education of the Child," have already been noticed in these pages. The present volume: "Love and Marriage," translated from the Swedish by Arthur G. Chater, is a discussion, in frank, wholesome, stimulating language, of the complex subject of the relation of the sexes, of the obligation of the State in the control of these relations, and of the organization of the family as the foundation of society. Ellen Key's main theme is that the ignoring of an evil does not dispose of it, and "that, so far from preserving society from its in-fluence, the burying of an evil merely tends to increase its corrupting and demoralizing results." There is an appreciative introduction to this volume by Havelock Ellis.

We have had occasion more than once to refer to the findings of the Pittsburg Survey, as published in six volumes under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation. Probably there never before has appeared in print a more dramatic story, or one of greater social and economic significance, than that of the workers in the industries These volthat have Pittsburg for their center. umes are not a dry, statistical record, but an in-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Souls in Action. By Harold Begbie. George H. Doran Co. 310 pp. \$1.25.
<sup>3</sup> The Adventures of James C. Adams, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California. By Theodore H. Hittell. Charles Scribner's Sons. 373 pp., ill. \$1.50.
<sup>4</sup> Love and Marriage. By Ellen Key. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 200 pp. 200 pp. Love and Marriage. Sons. 399 pp. \$1.75.

cially is this true of the story of "The Steel Workers" by John A. Fitch. The account that this writer gives of the basic industry of steel is of far more than local significance, for whatever concerns so important an industry certainly concerns the whole people of the United States. A good deal has been written, at one time and another, about the steel industry from various points of view, but in this book Mr. Fitch tries to tell what the industry means to the men who are employed in it, and who, in years past, have seldom had a spokes-

The life of the mill workers in the Pittsburg steel district is still further interpreted in Miss Margaret F. Byington's study of "Homestead: the Households of a Mill Town." While Mr. Fitch's volume deals with wages and general labor conditions in the steel industry, Miss Byington analyzes the various factors affecting the welfare of the wageearning population-housing, sanitation, and public education. In gathering material for this study Miss Byington investigated ninety households, using as a basis for comparison her acquaint- the furtherance of universal peace. ance with tenement conditions in New York and

Boston.

If any topic of the day stands in need of clear and comprehensive treatment it is the income tax. There has heretofore been no adequate discussion of this subject, at least in the English language, for many years. The available literature on the subject has been made up of monographs on special aspects of the income tax, and comparatively few of these were of recent date. The lack has now been supplied as fully as it is likely to be in any single volume by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman's book, entitled "The Income Tax: A Study of the History, Theory and Practice of Income Taxation at Home and Abroad." Professor Seligman began, seventeen years ago, to make researches into the history of taxation in the American colonies and States with reference to the income tax. The adverse Supreme Court decisions of 1895 caused temporary cessation of interest in the subject, but with the renewed agitation which eventuated in the submission of the sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, Professor Seligman returned to his earlier researches, completed them, and brought them up to date. It is Professor Selig-man's belief that we shall, before long, have a Federal income tax in the United States, and he has written his book with a view to aiding the legislator in constructing a workable scheme. Those readers who do not feel that they can give the time required for a study of the whole seven hundred pages of Professor Seligman's rather elaborate treatise may find the main outlines of the problem very clearly stated in the introduction and conclusion of the volume.

#### NEW BOOKS ABOUT WAR AND PEACE

The literature of war and its causes, from the standpoint of the peace lover who believes that human strife is illogical and unnecessary, is increasing in volume with every month. We have noticed, in these pages, Mr. Norman Angell's two volumes on what he calls the "Optical Illuof Europe and the world in general, on the subject of war. Three recently issued volumes

The Steel Workers. By John A. Fitch. Charities Publication Committee, New York.
 Homestead. By Margaret F. Byington. Charities Publication Committee, New York.
 292 pp., ill.
 The Income Tax. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Macmillan.
 707 pp.

tensely vivid presentation of living facts. Espe- take up the subject of war from a slightly different standpoint. Dr. J. Noviców, Vice President of the International Institute of Sociology, and a writer of several volumes and many magazine articles, discusses "War and Its Alleged Benefits," The English translation, which is by Mr. Thomas Seltzer, shows that Dr. Noviców is a close reasoner, and knows how to wield a sharp, clear, facile pen. In "Universal Peace—War is Mesmerism," <sup>5</sup> Arthur Edward Stilwell, banker and financial expert, appeals to the civilized world to awake from its mesmeric sleep and face the reality, which is that war is just what General Sherman said it was. The preface consists of an open letter addressed to King George, Emperor William and Czar Nicholas, as the three great war lords "serving the Prince of Peace, who could, if they would, end war on the planet." General Hiram M. Chittenden, in his essay "War or Peace: A Present Day Duty and a Future Hope," opposes war on practical as well as on ethical grounds. While not advocating complete disarmament by this or any other nation, he does offer some suggestions for

#### APPRECIATIONS, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has given us an appreciation of the life and work of William Blake, in the form of an extended essay freely illustrated with reduced facsimiles of about forty of Blake's curious drawings. Whatever William Blake's message was,-and there are those who disagree heartily as to its content,-Mr. Chesterton's interpretation of Blake's system of symbolism has been equaled in sincerity and sympathy only by that of the Irish poet Yeats. Swinburne, Gilchrist and the Rossettis helped to make Blake's name known to the world; but whether they placed a correct estimate upon the labors of the great mystic and symbolist is regarded by Mr. Chesterton as a matter of doubt. That the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which acknowledged Blake as its father, confused the simplicity of his message, the "personal statement of universal truths," seems entirely probable. Chesterton points to a single thread of interpretation that will guide us to an understanding of all Blake's intricate imagery, namely, that, "the more we know of higher things, the more palpable and incarnate we shall find them; that the form filling the heavens is the likeness of the appearance of a man." Mr. Chesterton's comment on Blake the artist, with the comparisons between that artist and Burne-Jones and Audrey Beardsley, will delight those who are content to look at this single phase of Blake's work. That the man was mad, whose last drawing was a gigantic Man-God marking out the heavens with a compass, Mr. Chesterton freely admits. What he denies is that Blake's madness had anything to do with the fact of his being a splendid draughtsman. He advises those who have any doubt of this statement to study Blake's drawing of the Canterbury Pilgrims.

Besides Mr. Chesterton's most excellent essay on William Blake, he has issued a collection of his prefaces to the separate books of Dickens,

War and Its Alleged Benefits. By J. Novicow. Translated by Thomas Seltzer. Henry Holt & Co. 130 pp. \$1.
 Universal Peace—War is Mesmerism. By Arthur E. Stilwell. Banker's Publishing Co. 179 pp. \$2.
 War or Peace: A Present Day Duty and a Future Hope. By Hiram M. Chittenden. A. C. McClurg & Co. 273 pp. \$1.

7 William Blake. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. Dutton.
210 pp., ill. 75 cents.

Chesterton thinks one of the real improvements of modern times. To lovers of Dickens this volcreator of the inimitable Mr. Micawber, is carefully considered in relation to his times with a seriousness of intention that belies the opinion, altogether too common in these days, namely, that Dickens was a somewhat vulgar caricaturist. The particular preface written for David Copperfield reveals Mr. Chesterton's analytical critical powers at their best, and also with a foundation of sure knowledge separates the Dickens biography from the Dickens creative imagination as regards been added and increased reputations have received the character of "Davie." All that Dickens meant due comment. While this volume is useful and to teach in his works, perhaps more than he meant, but nevertheless, what he really did teach, is best stated in the appreciation of that half forgotten little volume, the "Child's History of England." To quote one admirable phrase anent this history: "Science and art without morality are not dangerous in the sense commonly supposed. They are not dangerous like a fire, but dangerous like a we might then receive could not be dignified by the fog. A fire is dangerous in its brightness; a fog in name—literature. There is a law of leisure that its dullness; and thought without morals is merely dull like a fog. The fog seems to be creeping up the street; putting out lamp after lamp. But this cockney lamp-post which the children love is still crowned with its flame; and when the fathers have forgotten ethics, their babes will turn and teach them.' Mr. Chesterton also states with admirable insight that while Thackeray has become a classic, Dickens has done more: he has remained modern.

George Eliot was a native of that midland county of England lying close upon the Welsh border, Warwickshire. We have only come tardily to realize just how much English literature is inliterature for all time to come. Shakespeare was a Warwickshire man. From the folklore of his and "The Tompest." A study of the names in Shakespeare plays will reward the student, for two-thirds of them may be found in the parish records of Warwickshire of Shakespeare's time. In the town of Coventry in this midland county, George Eliot went to school and received the indelible impressions that enabled her to write of rural England with an intimacy no other author may hope to rival. Charles S. Olcott has written truest note of poesy lies within some of a delightful book upon this "greatest English There are few lines more lovely in poetis woman born," entitled "George Eliot and Her than these from "The Primal Strain": "2 It is wisely illustrated with many photographs of the actual scenes of George Eliot's life, and also the settings of her books. There is the "Bede Cottage" and the Trent River, the original of "The Floss": there is a copy of an old print of the "Execution of Savonarola" and numerous portraits of George Eliot at different periods of her life. Mr. Olcott frees all doubters of any misconceptions as regards the union of George Eliot with Mr. Lewes. He reveals her as a devoted wife, and stepmother to Mr. Lewes three

previously published in one of the extensive, boys, an excellent housekeeper, a woman who cheap editions of the classics, which editions Mr. was above all else the exponent of "true womanliness."

Frankly expressed opinions of men who have not ume of "Appreciations and Criticisms of Charles revealed their actual value by reason of the lack Dickens," is almost indispensable. The author of that perspective which time alone can give, of the immortal "Pickwick Papers," and the merit admiration not alone for the author's opinions that alone for the author's opinions with alone for the author's opinions. but also for his courage in expressing them. Mr. Henry C. Vedder writes in his second edition of "American Writers of To-day," on Edmund Clarence Stedman, Francis Parkman, William Dean Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mark Twain, and on down the roll call of our literary hall of fame. Several changes have been made in the text since the first edition appeared some sixteen years ago; new names have worthy in every respect, it is regrettable that we must have such a flood of books written upon the books of others; and it is painful to feel that it is necessary for our authors to be elucidated in order that we may understand them. Does this quantity of critical and analytical literature presage culture in tabloid form? We hope not, for what governs this esthetic art; when leisure is no more then literature, as such, will have ceased to exist.

#### NEW VOLUMES OF POETRY

Many of the poets of this age are quiet poets. In some out-of-the-way corner of the sea-girt lands they sit and weave their fancies into poesy, asking no meed of praise or trump of glory to flaunt their rhymes abroad. If we say this is not a poetic age, it is because we will not listen to these quiet voices nor turn our eyes to the slender volumes that pour forth from friendly presses year after year. haps the saddest thing in our short-sighted vision is for a poet to die not knowing whether scorn or debted to this midland county, wherein was per-commendation await the singing children of his feetly blended the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon genius brain. But who dies thus, joins a brave company: to the permanent enrichment of our language and he may stand with Chatterton, Sidney, Keats and the immortal Shelley; and surely no man could ask more noble comradeship. This month's gathering of verse brings to us a posthumous book of poems: "Orpheus and Other Poems," by Dr. Willis Hall Vittum of St. Paul. This volume came as a complete surprise to Dr. Vittum's friends, as it was not known that he cherished literary ambition, so carefully did he guard his productions from the public eye. "Orpheus" is the classic story of Orpheus and Eurydice, retold in rich measures of genuine poetic feeling. The sonnets farther on in the collection are excellent and studiously correct; but the truest note of poesy lies within some of the lyrics. There are few lines more lovely in poetic simplicity

> I hold it true that every man Has deep within that breast of his, A strain that reaches back to Pan And stirs at woodland mysteries.

From Edward Cale Rice we have "The Immortal Lure." In this book there are four dramatic poems: "Giorgione," "Arduin," "O-ume's Gods," and the title poem, "The Immortal Lure." Mr. Rice's work has often been compared to that of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Appreciations and Criticisms of Charles Dickens. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. Dutton. \$2. <sup>2</sup>George Eliot and Her Times. By Charles S. Olcott. Crowell. \$2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> American Writers of To-Day. By Henry C. Vedder. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Orpheus and Other Poems. By Willis Hall Vittum. Boston: Gorham Press. \$1.50.

Stephen Phillips, and in many ways there is a great resemblance, namely, in their expression of high vision and in their dramatic power. Mr. Rice's technique is sure and scholarly; his knowledge of his settings flawless and impeccable. In spite of a sense of labored lines here and there, one feels sincerely the passion and power and senuous beauty of the whole. "Arduin" is the story of the man "Arduin of Provence" who lives in old Egypt, and lives only that he may delve into the secrets of alchemy in order to restore to life his beloved wife "Rhea," whose mummy he has kept always in his room within a stone sarcophagus. His brother Ion, in attempt to cure him of this madness, introduces behind the curtains that shield the sarcophagus, his sweetheart Myrrha, who is the image of the dead "Rhea." She it is who rises out of the vapor of Arduin's incantations. Arduin thinks her his beloved Rhea, but the violence of his joy frightens the girl into confession that she loves not him, but his brother, Ion; and Arduin, deeming the arisen "Rhea" false, strangles her. As he drags her back to the stone sarcophagus and discovers therein the mummy undisturbed Ion enters to see the slain body of his Myrrha. This is perfect tragedy, as rounded as a sphere, as terrible as death itself.

And yet after all the conning of the poets and poems of to-day, we have but to turn back to the great Elizabethans to assure ourselves that we still regard poetry as a thing extraneous to life. Where is the crystalline passion of Marlowe and the pastoral sweetness of Greene; where is the luxury of Spenser and the infinite variety of Shakespeare? Some "wind has blown them all away," and yet now and again they return to us in a new dress with lengthy prefaces and voluminous notes. This month we have a reprint of the poems of Sir Philip Sidney,1 who was the very flower of English chivalry in the great Elizabethan days. There is a most worthy critical introduction by John Drinkwater, which may be highly recommended to those who may desire to study Sidney's achievements and his contribution to poetical literature. The actual poems, the "Astrophel and Stella," and the woodland notes from the "Arcadia," are for the "seeker"; for him who dreams that the "way to Arcady" is not yet lost. To those who care to dwell analytically upon Sidney, Mr. Drinkwater advises a perusal of the monograph upon Sidney by John Addington Symonds.

A series of prose poems written in Walt Whitman style, which show a remarkable spontaneity of fancy and sanity of judgment, and an impressive insight into human nature, have been collected together by Mr. Horace Traubel, and published under the general title "Optimos." The philosophy is summed up in these words: "Before books and after books is the human soul." Mr. Traubel was a lifelong friend and, for many years, a close associate of Whitman. An excellent portrait of the author is the frontispiece to the

#### THREE GREAT WORKS OF REFERENCE

Regarding the eagerly awaited eleventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" of which the first fourteen volumes have come from the press, it may be said that in matters of typography, illustration, and maps, the work fully measures up to the standard set by the earlier editions, and in many respects shows marked improvement. As to the character of the text, it is, of course, too early to express a general opinion of the work, but many of the special articles in the volumes already published are models of their kind. Possibly some of the more special and technical subjects are less elaborately treated than in earlier editions, but this lack, if it is a lack, is far more than offset by the fuller treatment of many popular topics heretofore ignored and by the inclusion of biographical sketches of living persons. We shall have more to say of this epoch-marking edition of the "Britannica" in subsequent numbers of this REVIEW.

The tenth volume of the "Catholic Encyclopedia" 4 concludes with an excellent six-page article on Cardinal John Henry Newman. This sketch of the great Cardinal is contributed by Dr. William Barry of Leamington, England. It is accompanied by a full-page portrait of Newman repro-

duced through the painting by Ouless. With the publication of the ninth volume of the "New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," 5 it is announced that three more volumes may be expected, probably within the year, to complete this great work. In the volume under review the article likely to prove of chief interest to the clergy is entitled "The History of Preachand occupies thirty-two pages. There is also ing in this volume a detailed history of Presbyterianism. Topics less closely related to strictly religious discussion are "Prison Reform"; "The Red Cross Society"; "Religious Dramas" (including the Passion Play); "Portugal," and "The Philippines."

#### TWO VOLUMES OF HISTORY

The volume of "Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York," 6 published by the State, is most creditable to its editor, State Historian Paltsits, who has himself copied the body of the manuscript printed in this volume, as well as a large number of the accompanying documents, and has reviewed and revised all transcripts directly from the originals.

A useful, informational history of the New England fisheries, 7 by Dr. Raymond McFarland, of Middlebury College, traces the development of the entire fisheries industry from the earliest times to the present. There are maps and a useful series of notes and documents in the appendix.



Poems of Sir Philip Sidney. Dutton. 320 pp. 50 cents. Optimos. By Horace Traubel. Heubsch. 371 pp.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol I. Edited by Hugh Chisholm. Cambridge University Press. 956 pp., ill. \$4. 4 The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vol. X. Robert Appleton

<sup>4</sup> The Cathonic Encyclopedia. Vol. A. Robert Appleado.

O. 800 pp. ill. \$6.

5 The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Vol. IX. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 500 pp. \$5.

6 Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York. Vol. I. Edited by Victor Hugo Paltsits, State Historian. Published by the State of New York, Albany. 386 pp. ill.

<sup>386</sup> pp., ill.

<sup>7</sup> A History of the New England Fisheries. By Raymond McFarland. University of Pennsylvania, D. Appleton & Co., Agents. 457 pp.